*Approach Sympathetic Teachers, Professors and Other Educators for Greetings for the Daily Worker Anniversary*

# Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

NATIONAL EDITION

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# MASS INSURANCE FIGHT ORGANIZED
# RANK AND FILE DYERS WIN IN PATERSON

## VIGORITO IS CHOSEN HEAD IN DYE UNION

### Trovono, Tony Venturo Chosen for Posts in Jersey Poll

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 6.—Paterson dyers scored another victory, tremendously strengthening their recent strike gains, by electing Charles Vigorito as president and other rank and file workers as officers of Local 1733 of American Federation of Silk Dyers.

In addition to Vigorito on the rank and file ticket, John Tovano was elected secretary, and Tony Ventura was elected as one of three business agents. Of the nine executive board members to be elected, Carlo Trichilo, Carmen De Lorenzo, Ray Emidio, Ed Healy, Joseph Ventura and Harold Hyennouse, all on the rank and file ticket were elected, according to the count which, however, does not yet include a number of small election districts.

Anthony Ammirato, reactionary president of the local, and member of the National Executive Board of the United Textile Workers of America, running for re-election, was snowed under by a two to one majority. The two for business agents on the administration slate, to be elected, are Dominick Ammirato and John Lydig. Charles Perolo, also on the administration slate, was elected vice-president. In the course of the election, the main opposition of the rank and file was directed against Anthony Ammirato. Those on the administration slate who were elected although supporting the policies of Ammirato, played some constructive part during the strike.

The election was one of the most exciting in the history of the young union and served greatly in consolidating the membership for the first time behind a union leadership which will enjoy their confidence. The interest in the outcome of the poll was shown especially in the way hundreds of workers spent the entire night watching the count of the ballots. At each of the ten polling booths, in addition to the official tellers, there were many workers who sat pencil in hand keeping score as names were being called out.

The election victory in the dyers union is regarded as one of the most significant of the many won by the rank and file. It is in one of the largest locals of the A. F. of L.; it fcllows a strike victory due to rank and file control and leadership; it is the greatest blow dealt the Gorman-MacMahon misleadership of the U. T. W., and is an answer in a most emphatic manner to the slanders of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders, and of the Lovestoneites that the Communists aim to disrupt the trade unions.

## 200 Abandon Wrecked Ship Off Bahamas

The Ward liner Havana was breaking up on the treacherous Santanilla Shoals, north of the Bahamas, with its passengers and crew adrift in lifeboats, according to wireless messages to this city yesterday.

Four lifeboats had been picked up by the S. S. El Oceano and was attempting to pick up the other two yesterday afternoon. Pilot C. B. Olsen of a coast guard plane radioed to his base at Miami that he had sighted one of the two lifeboats and that it was "filled with people and rapidly filling with water."

The steamer, carrying two hundred persons, comprising both the passenger list and crew, went aground at 3:40 yesterday morning, but sent out its first S. O. S. call at 6:52 a. m., three hours and twelve minutes later. The distress call was intercepted by the local Mackay Radio station.

Built in 1907, the Havana was a vessel of 6,667 gross tons. It was enroute to Havana from New York City.

The ship was breaking up from the pounding of the sea and was reluctantly given up by the Ward Line offices here as a total loss.

**Lawyers on Job**

While the meager details forthcoming seem to indicate a repetition of the criminal attitude displayed by the Ward Line owners in the Morro Castle holocaust, the company's lawyers took no chances

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## *Hand of Hitler Fascists Seen in Lindbergh Case*

### Developments of Trial Indicate That Representatives of Fascists in Hearst Organization Are Aiding Defense

By Allen Johnson

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—What the capitalist press is universally describing as the "greatest crime of the century" is rapidly becoming a devastating exposure of the bottomless corruption of capitalism and its supporters.

Developments in the Hauptmann trial here over the week-end not only corroborate the analysis of the proceedings made last week by the Daily Worker, but indicate that representatives in the country of the Hitler government, along with other friends of the Nazis in the Hearst organization, are helping to direct and finance the defense of the pro-Nazi Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

Within the last few days agents of Reilly, Hauptmann's chief attorney, have been seen conferring with representatives of the German consulate in New York. Handwriting experts, picked by the Nazi government in Berlin, are now analyzing Hauptmann's script ransom notes in the attempt to confute the evidence of American handwriting experts that the notes were written by Hauptmann. Reilly admitted Saturday that he was "importing" German experts for this purpose.

Unless official pressure either here or abroad, on Reilly, forces him to change the course of his attack on the evidence that is piling up against the defendant, the following will be disclosed at the trial during the coming week:

**More Implicated**

Although Hauptmann will not, under any circumstances, absolve himself from the State's charge of being in possession of most of the $50,000 Lindbergh ransom money, it will become increasingly clear that the kidnaping and murder of a

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## SILK WORKERS PLAN BALLOT

### Defeat Keller's Move to Prevent Elections—Poll Set for Saturday

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 6.—At a membership meeting of the plain-goods department of the American Federation of Silk Workers, called by the Associated Joint Board Saturday, the workers cleared away the last attempt of Eli Keller, Lovestoneite manager of the union, to prevent an election, and next Saturday election of new officers of the department will finally take place. The workers elected an election committee consisting of virtually the same rank and file members they elected last time, but who were not able to conduct the poll because of the technical objections and tricks attempted by Keller. Keller charged that former members of the National Textile Workers Union, now in the U. T. W. cannot run for office as they have not been in the union for over a year, although when the merger was accomplished full-fledged membership was promised. His objection was aimed chiefly at L. Valgo and M. Delveccio, two of the most active rank and file workers in the union.

In addition, the meeting approved the action of the shop chairmen last Saturday in rejecting the agreement negotiated by Elli Keller. A committee of five to re-open negotiations was elected and includes those known as most active leaders of the rank and file.

Last night the much advertised meeting arranged by the "Progressive Group" took place at the headquarters of the Workmen's Circle, controlled by the Jewish Daily Forward, with Keller and Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, as speakers. There were about 125 present of whom only a handful applauded the slanders of the Lovestoneites against the Communist Party and the rank and file, who are desperately attempting to retain power.

## MINERS WIN IN POLAND

### 32 Come Out of Shaft After Making Threat of Mass Suicide

WARSAW, Jan. 6. — Thirty-two miners of the Dobrowa coal fields, who had grimly stuck to their choice of death by drowning, rather than lose their two months meagre backpay withheld by the mine-owners, won their strike today and came to the surface exhausted, after a week in the pits.

Originally sixty-two miners were involved in the desperate strike. With the pumps stopped and the water slowly rising, they refused to ascend to their old starvation existence without their back earnings. Last Wednesday thirty lost courage and came up. The mine-owners, shamed by the disgust of world opinion at their life-and-death haggling, were forced to promise the men their wages.

## Socialists Join C. P. of Italy On Saar Issue

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PARIS, Jan. 6 (By Wireless).—Addressing their appeal directly to the Saar workers, the Italian Socialist and Communist Parties jointly called upon the population of the Saar to use the Jan. 13 plebiscite as an opportunity to inflict a crushing defeat not only upon the bloody dictatorship of Hitler fascism but upon capitalist dictatorship everywhere.

As the plebiscite approaches, all working class organizations, parties, the liberal, intellectual and religious anti-fascist elements of every country are adding their appeals in the world-wide sentiment of hatred for the Hitler regime.

## ANTI-NAZIS BATTLE FOES IN THE SAAR

### 150,000 March in United Front Parade Against Hitler Regime

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 6 (By Wireless).—The tension that is felt throughout Europe broke out here today, in sharp battles between Nazi terrorists and anti-Nazi forces.

More than 150,000 anti-fascists marched here in one of the greatest demonstrations against Hitler seen since the latter came to power. All had come in answer to the call of the Liberty Front, the united movement launched by Communists and Socialists in support of the status quo.

It was after the huge mass meeting, addressed by Max Braun, Socialist leader, Fritz Pfordt, secretary of the Saar Communist Party, and Imbusch Sandte, head of the Christian People's Party, that the great mass of anti-Nazis swung out in a tremendous parade.

Nazi terrorists who tried to crash through the line of march were repulsed after brief and bitter battles. Shots were fired by the Hitlerites.

Women and crippled war veterans took part in the struggle, legless ex-soldiers fighting off the fascists with their crutches.

Grimness and an undying enthusiasm pervaded the anti-fascist demonstration. When a letter of greeting from a number of Steel Helmet men in Germany was read, the vast assemblage almost split the skies with cheering. The bad weather and the low-hanging clouds provided a sombre setting to the huge demonstration of fiercely-determined workers.

Over 500 newspaper correspondents were present at the anti-fascist meeting, indicating the tremendous interest and sympathy that has been aroused throughout the world by the fight of the Liberty Front. The newspapermen openly expressed their disgust with the provocations of the Nazi terrorists.

In Saarlouis several bombs exploded. No damage was done, however. The populace suspects Nazis.

Using every means of compulsion and persuasion in their possession—and they have almost unlimited means at their disposal — the Deutsche Front, the Nazi organization which through use of unbridled nationalism is attempting to stampede the Saar inhabitants into voting for a return to Germany, succeeded in getting approximately 100,000 to a demonstration at Saint Arnoul.

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 6.—Faced with the probability of an overwhelming sweep of anti-Hitler votes in the coming plebiscite on Jan. 13, official circles here discussed today the possible postponement of the plebiscite to some later date.

Contrary to the hopes of administrative committees in the Saar, such a move will certainly swing a large number of voters, who have been fearing that a blow at German fascism would exclude them from ever re-joining the Saar to the German nation, over to the broad and growing anti-Nazi United Front.

The largest demonstration ever staged in the Saar is now being held by all anti-fascist forces on the huge athletic field north of the Saar River. They marched to the field buoyed up by the exultant feeling

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## 2,400 DELEGATES WELD UNITY, TELL OF FIGHT FOR WORKERS' BILL; OVATION GIVEN BROWDER SPEECH

### Union Groups Map Fight for Bill in All Labor Organizations

By Howard Boldt

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—In addition to 307 official delegates from the American Federation of Labor, hundreds of other workers were in attendance at the sub-sessions on trade unions of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

The entire group repudiated a splitting maneuver by a Lovestoneite, who was present, and unanimously endorsed the trade union resolution to back the Workers' Bill, to carry forward a persistent struggle in the locals, central bodies and State organizations for support of the bill, to obtain endorsements from every local union, and to unite with every group which is fighting for the passage of the Workers' Bill.

The resolution further calls for the organization of rank and file groups in all the local unions, to exert every pressure on representatives in Congress, and to carry the fight into every State legislature for the adoption of the Workers' Bill.

The Lovestoneite had declared that more than 90 per cent of those claiming representation were not bona-fide trade unionists and had not been elected by their locals although in each case credentials proved otherwise.

**Resolution Hits Suspensions**

The resolution on trade unions states in part that "not only have millions in the American Federation of Labor lost their means of livelihood through unemployment, but inside the unions, members have been dropped from the rolls or ousted from their organizations because unemployment made it impossible for them to pay dues.

"Many of these workers have been members of their unions for years, and have helped to build up the American Federation of Labor. But this had not prevented the bureaucratic officials of the unions from disregarding their plight and carrying through in the most brazen manner, mass suspensions and expulsions. This policy of discrimination against the unemployed has weakened and demoralized the unions as fighting instruments of the workers at a time when the utmost strength was required to face the determined drive of the employers to lower wages and destroy union standards."

**United Front Urged**

The resolution of the unemployed sub-session calls for the establishing of one organization of the unemployed to equip that section of the working population which is most vitally concerned with the unified power of the employed and unemployed to force Congress to act on their demands.

The resolution calls for the building of the united front in all localities in the fight for the immediate demands of the jobless and for the enactment of the Workers' Bill. The resolution further calls for the taking of necessary steps in localities to force the several leaderships to form the united front, and to take the necessary steps in all locals, cities, states and national organi-

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### *Thomas Writes to Benjamin On National Insurance Parley*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, has sent the following letter to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

"Mr. Herbert Benjamin,
"799 Broadway, New York City.

"Dear Friend:

"I appreciate your invitation to address the Congress of Unemployment and Social Insurance. I hope the Congress will be successful in furthering the cause to which it is devoted. I understand that unemployment organizations which the Socialist Party has been active in initiating and supporting will be represented and doubtless their spokesmen can make our position plain.

"I myself have two very important engagements on Sunday in and near New York which will prevent my coming to Washington.

"Fraternally,

"NORMAN THOMAS."

## YOUTH HAIL FIGHT FOR WORKERS' BILL

By Howard Boldt

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Young Peoples Socialist League yesterday threatened to split the the National Youth Congress wide open and withdrew completely from the united front if it was the wish of the majority of the delegates to send a representative to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance now in session at the Washington Auditorium. A working agreement was reached, however, that a representative, Elizabeth Scott of the St. James Church, a Negro delegate, present to the National Congress the stand which the youth took in backing the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Act, H. R. 2827, the new Workers' Bill.

Before an agreement had been reached, however, August Tyler, of the Y. P. S. L., cloaking his words in a veiled accusation, declared that the Young Communist League had packed the Youth Congress.

"The Y. P. S. L. is definitely opposed to backing this," Tyler said in reference to sending a delegation to the Unemployment Insurance Congress. "We very carefully planned coming here as a minority. We are opposed to a mechanical majority. If you make a decision, you will be faced with the withdrawal of sections of the conference." Another member of the Y. P. S. L. point blank declared for withdrawal.

**Weiss Applauded**

Mac Weiss, editor of the Young Worker and member of the Young Communist League, to save the unity of the congress, proposed that a delegate be sent merely to state the position which the youth had taken on the Workers' Bill. He received tumultous applause when he declared in answer to Tyler that "any group which mobilizes its entire membership behind the American Youth Congress, as has the Young Communist League, in attempting to get delegates and representation from all groups, should be commended by the Congress and should be the model of all organizations here."

After their demands had been completely rebuffed or treated with a patronizing disregard by members of the Roosevelt administration, the concluding sessions of the American Youth Congress set to work yesterday to formulate a program of action for broadening the basis of work and carrying forward organization among the whole of the American youth.

Opening sessions Saturday were devoted to a political symposium at which representatives of the political parties spoke. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, speaking in the name of the Communist Party, brought forward definite proposals for the youth to carry forward the work of these sessions in unity with the program of the American working class. Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party, spoke at previous sessions.

**Thomas for Workers' Bill**

Norman Thomas, speaking for the Socialist Party, said that he agreed "with the sentiments endorsing the Lundeen Bill. It is my understanding that with a few changes that are to be made in re-introducing the bill into Congress, it will probably be the best bill for the unemployed," he said.

Thomas correctly stated that it is necessary for this Congress to reach out to all youth in a united front and endeavor to carry forward the program of the first American Youth Congress.

He pointed out to the assembled young people that all movements of the youth are not necessarily progressive, and warned them against the onrushing encroachments of fascism and fascist attempts to wean the youth to reaction.

Speaking in the name of the Communist Party, Hathaway called upon the young people to definitely align themselves with the American working class movement in working out its program and carrying forward those plans into action. "You young people," Hathaway

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### Speakers Show Fighting Spirit of Broadest United Front

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—William Z. Foster, beloved workers' leader, sent a letter of greetings to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, declaring that "The central issue before the whole working class, employed and unemployed, native and foreign born, is that of unemployment and social insurance."

The letter of Foster, read late today, amidst a great ovation, urged the Congress to line up whole-heartedly behind the "Workers' Bill, and launch a movement that will impress ever larger numbers of industrial, white collar, and professional workers, Negroes, farmers, veterans, youth, etc., into the struggle on the most burning issues before the whole American people today. The toiling masses are discontented with this terrible situation. We must leave this Congress determined to unite them in millions behind the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill."

By Carl Reeve

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

Text of Browder Speech on Page 3

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Approximately 2,400 delegates, with sceveral hundred guest delegates, are today forging the program for a broad united fight for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance bill, H. R. 2827, in the huge Washington Auditorium, in the second day of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party was given a tremendous ovation when he spoke late this afternoon.

A partial analysis of the registration shows 2,243 delegates so far tabulated out of which 866 are officially delegated by their trade unions. The delegates elected by trade unions include 307 elected to the convention by American Federation of Labor local unions and Central Labor bodies of the A. F. of L.; 344 elected by independent unions, and 215 from the Trade Union Unity League. All basic industries and all major trades are represented in the convention. There are many professionals, teachers, ministers, in addition to the representatives of workers' and farmers', veterans', fraternal and many other organizations.

**Rank and File Speaks**

The rank and file has been speaking today at this Workers' Congress for Unemployment Insurance. Deep from under the bloody soil of America come these voices, Strong and solemn as fate they recount the tale of mass suffering, a story that never is heard in the other Congress on Capitol Hill.

A motherly colored woman in a red hat, fine and sympathetic, represents 25,000 Negro and white unemployed in New Orleans. "We are stopping evictions," she says. "About all these capitalist people think of these days is how to put us out on the street. But we are stopping them."

The president of the United Textile Workers local at Nashua, N. H., is a tall upstanding and earnest youth. The local labor fakers went to the extent of framing him up and expelling him from the union, just for his determination that the American workers receive social insurance.

**Socialist Cheered**

"But I came here just the same," he said, proudly. "Nothing can stop this fight. It has just begun."

A Socialist was cheered to the welkin today. He was Frank Kidneigh, gray, dark, eagle-faced boilermaker of Denver, Colorado. He is on the State Executive of the Socialist Party there, also a veteran member and organizer of the A. F. of L.

He was cheered because he was a real Socialist, not the reactionary liberal that many Socialist leaders have become.

"Some of our Socialist leaders threatened my local because I was delegated to this Congress," he said. "Some of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats haves done the same. What fools they are. I have worked too hard for my Socialist and union cards during 35 years of struggle to let them force me to become a coward or a traitor to the workers. Never

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## Hearst Lies Venomously About Workers' Rule to Save Wall Street

AN EDITORIAL

MR. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, multi-millionaire newspaper and stock market magnate, yesterday spoke over a national radio hookup on the "Rule of the Proletariat."

Mr. Hearst, no doubt, thinks that he is raising a frightful, terrible bogey by discussing the "rule of the proletariat," which he calls the "least intelligent" of the country's population.

But is it not remarkable that Hearst's "best minds" of the capitalist class are today totally helpless as they are confronted by the sixth year of the crisis which they themselves created? While at the same time, the "stupid" proletariat of the Soviet Union has abolished unemployment and insecurity, and tripled its production in the past five years, transforming the Soviet Union from a backward agricultural country to the second industrial power of the world!

And while the Soviet government leads the masses to ever higher levels of production and living standards, the "best minds" of American capitalism, led by Roosevelt, are frantically burning and destroying wheat and cotton under the A.A.A. and curtailing production to keep prices up!

**Which is preferable for the masses: a Soviet government in their own interest, working for ever higher living standards through true working class democracy, or the capitalist rule of Wall Street which grinds the masses into deeper misery, to make bigger profits for the rich?**

Who is the proletariat? The proletariat is that section of the propertyless, working population, which sells its labor-power for wages to the capitalist owners of the factories, mines, mills, railroads, and so forth.

It is, in short, **the millions** of American workers who own no share in the country's productive system, but keep this productive system running by selling to the parasites who own the country's industries their labor-power.

The proletariat is historically the most advanced class in American society, without whose labor the whole structure of capitalist production would collapse, and which is being trained in its daily struggles to usher in a new superior order of society.

The dictatorship of the proletariat which Hearst conjures up as such a frightful calamity, would only mean the smashing of Wall Street's rule and the rule of the proletariat in alliance with toiling farmers, leading the country's toiling population to a better life, to a new social system, the system of Socialism!

• • •

AS HIS main argument that the proletariat is incapable of ruling a country, Hearst cites the Soviet Union! But of all glorious proofs that the proletariat is capable of building a social system incomparably superior to "our" miserable capitalist system are the marvellous achievements of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union.

And to what lengths of despicable and vicious lying does Hearst go in his frantic attempts to convince the American working class that it is too feeble-minded to run the country in its own interests!

Hearst's main argument is that the rule of the proletariat has brought famine and hunger to the peasants of the Soviet Union.

**The grim irony of the situation is that it is precisely the rule of the working class which has forever abolished hunger, unemployment and insecurity in the Soviet Union, while the rule of the Hearsts and the Wall Street monopolies and banks in this country has brought stark starvation to 15,000,000 jobless American workers, and all the horrors of exploitation and insecurity to millions more!**

Hearst quotes as his authorities on starvation in the Soviet Union a group of Fascist conspirators specially organized to spread just such false rumors about "starvation in the Soviet Union!" Hearst quotes the head of a mythical organization, Dr. Ewald Ammende, head of a so-called International Committee for the Relief of Soviet Russia.

But this man is tied up with the fascist Cardinal Innitzer of Vienna, who helped in the slaughter of the Vienna working class by the Dollfuss butchers in February! This Ammende is a professional organizer of White Guard intervention against the Soviet Union! And it is highly significant that

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# Rank and File Victory of Local 802 Musicians Spikes Red Scare Drive

## Entire Slate of 'Blue Ticket' Swept Into Office—Militants in Union Block Move of Reactionaries to Expell Members

By Al Steele

The recent elections in the Associated Musicians of Greater New York, Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, A. F. of L., resulted in a sweeping victory to the rank and file United Membership "Blue" Ticket. This victory also assumes great importance outside of the boundaries of the local when we realize that by voting into office the entire slate of the "Blue Ticket" the membership endorsed the program on which these workers ran.

This program is a complete repudiation of the policies pursued by the top leaders of the Federation and their representatives in 802, who follow in the footsteps of William Green and company. The results of the election prove that the rank and file rejects the attack of Green and his followers in the A. F. of M. against all militant workers in the A. F. of L. through his notorious letter to affiliated unions on August 19, demanding the expulsion of Communists.

**Officials Blocked Strike**

Faced with the growing radicalization, militancy and the readiness to struggle on the part of the workers, the top officials of the A. F. of L. blocked whatever strike action they could. Where they couldn't, they placed themselves at the head of these struggles with the outright aim to betray the workers.

To further check this militancy they tried to divide the ranks of the workers by working hand in glove with the open agents of the bosses in raising the red scare.

It is interesting to note that one of the outstanding supporters of this red scare at the fifty-fourth convention of the A. F. of L. in San Francisco, was Chauncey A. Weaver, one of the International officers of the American Federation of Musicians and member of the Executive Committee. The fact that he was the only official of the A. F. of M. who spoke on the question and that Joseph N. Weber, president of the Federation, present at the convention, did not find it necessary to disassociate himself from the views expressed by Weaver, is only additional proof that Weber and the rest of the A. F. of M. officials agreed with him.

Green's letter was repudiated by a large number of local unions throughout the country. Large sections of the rank and file and many local leaders of A. F. of L. unions refused to act on the order of the Executive Council.

In his speech, Weaver greeted the time when Green's order was issued as ". . . an encouraging, thrilling, inspirational hour through the ranks of organized labor. . . ."

He contends that the vast majority of the membership of A. F. of L. unions support the policies pursued by the top officials of the A. F. of L. and their direct representatives in some of the local unions.

The best answer to Weaver's speech was given by the membership of the largest local of his own union, the New York Local 802 of the A. F. of M. The elections were a complete repudiation of the program pursued by Weber, Weaver and the rest of the Executive Committee of the A. F. of M. With the largest vote ever polled in the history of the local in which more than 5,500 votes were cast, the membership voted into office the complete united membership "Blue Ticket" slate.

The "Blue Ticket" represented a united front of the rank and file of the union in opposition to the corrupt administration of the local and included the Committee of Fifteen who carried on the fight for local autonomy for years and whose expulsion from the union on September 27th was stayed by a court order on the 29th of October.

This was the first time in 14 years that the membership had an opportunity to vote for its officers, the Executive and Trial Boards, with the exception of the President, Edward Canavan, who is the only appointed official remaining in the organization. He will remain in office for the next two years with a salary of $10,000 a year.

This right to vote was the culmination of 14 years of struggle for local autonomy. It was only after a bitter fight of long standing, wholesale expulsions and discrimination against the leaders of this struggle, that the Executive Committee of the International A. F. of M. at its June convention, was forced at last to grant this local autonomy.

In addition to retaining Canavan as its appointee the Executive Committee of the A. F. of M. attached other strings to this grant of local autonomy. Among these the Executive Committee, the local officials, sent out a referendum in August, 1934 on the question as to whether "Communistic" propaganda or "Communists" shall be permitted in the union. This referendum was sent out without the knowledge or consent of the membership.

While Weaver refers to this referendum as proof of repudiation of Communism and Communists by the membership, the results of the poll were to date as yet not announced.

Space does not permit us to go into the history of the splendid struggle conducted by the rank and file of the union. It will suffice to present the program around which the membership of the local rallied in defeating the rule of the Executive Committee through its appointees headed by "King Edward" Canavan.

The demands and the pledges contained in the program put forth by the "Blue Ticket" which was overwhelmingly endorsed by the membership through the elections is an undisputable repudiation of every contention made by Weaver in his speech in San Francisco.

The new administration of Local 802 was elected into office on the basis of support by the membership of the following demands included in the "Blue Ticket" program:

1. Immediate and unconditional reinstatement of the Committee of Fifteen and all others prosecuted because of their struggle for local autonomy.

2. Full and complete inner democracy in the union.

3. Rigid enforcement of union wage scales on all engagements and improvements of working conditions for members of the union, and,

**4. Cessation of all threats, intimidations, fines and expulsions, and all manner of prosecutions against union members because of political, social and economic opinion.**

Following are the pledges made by the United Membership "Blue Ticket" in the pre-election campaign:

1. To continue unabated its fight for complete local autonomy.

**2. To extend to every member of the union, regardless of race, color, sex or creed, political, social or economic opinion, full and complete rights of free speech and free assemblage.**

3. The maintenance of union wage scales and improvement of working conditions.

4. To furnish complete detailed accounts of every penny of income and expense.

5. To always regard the decision of our membership as the highest law in our local.

6. To submit to the membership a new constitution and by-laws, which, after full and complete discussion by the membership, shall be adopted as its collective will and desire, and to abide thereby.

7. To insure that all price lists and working conditions shall be determined by the membership and not by the officials.

8. That none of the officials elected under this ticket will, while they are officials of the union, ever act as contractors or leaders on steady engagements nor will they appoint contractors or place members on any engagements; with regard to this we will always strictly comply with the rules of the membership.

9. To help the unemployed and create work by engaging in a drive for unionization of the entire jurisdiction.

10. To seek unemployment relief for unemployed members and use the full strength of our organization for that purpose, without placing the burden therefor on the backs of those employed; in line with this pledge we will seek to create a fund which shall be administered under the supervision of the membership for the unemployed members in need, this fund to be created by:

a) A drastic reduction of salaries of officers and board members,

b) Otherwise reducing overhead expenses in the union wherever possible, and,

c) Employing every legitimate measure to raise funds.

11. To work jointly with the Allied Theatrical Trades toward the creation of uniformly dated contracts with employers for the best protection of all concerned.

12. To devise ways and means to prevent expulsion of members for inability to pay dues.

While support to this program on the part of the overwhelming majority of the members of Local 802 who partook in the election is a great victory and constitutes an important step forward for the rank and file movement in the American Federation of Labor, the job as far as Local 802 is concerned is by far not completed.

Whether or not the entire membership of the local will be moved in support of the elected administration and whether or not other locals of the Federation will follow the example set by 802, will largely depend on how effectively the program of the "Blue Ticket" will be put into life.

The next step for the rank and file of 802 is the further struggle for local autonomy, the effective application of the program they were elected on by involving the membership as a whole in these practical tasks and the winning over of the rest of the members of the local and the entire Federation behind their program.

# Anti-Nazis Battle Foes in the Saar

(Continued from Page 1)

that the world's workers were with them, supporting them in every possible way.

From the United States thousands of dollars poured in for the plebiscite campaign, a certain "Professor L." of Harvard University sending a check for $100. From the English Catholics came $1,250 to swell the anti-Hitler struggle of the Catholic German People's Party. One contribution was received, significantly enough, from "a German Storm Trooper."

The Communist Party newspaper of the Saar yesterday published an impassioned denunciation of fascism by Franz Kortas, who fought in the World War with the Richtofen air squadron. Kortas emphasized to the workers of the Saar that the members of the pro-Nazi 'Deutsche Front" were, as a body, opposed to Hitler and his bloody regime.

# Fascists Linked To Kidnap Case

(Continued from Page 1)

"Lindberg baby" was an inside job perpetrated with the knowledge and even the connivance of members of the famous millionaire aviator's household.

Before Lindbergh can prove that Hauptmann was the sole criminal involved in the kidnaping, murder and extortion, the Morgan satellite must iron out the following contradictions in his testimony:

1. He must refute the statements of Federal agents that the ladder which he alleges Hauptmann used was much too weak to hold the defendant's weight. 2. He must explain how one footprint at the window from which he says the Lindbergh baby was taken could account for the several steps that would have had to be taken by a kidnaper—unless someone inside the Lindbergh home handed the baby out to the kidnaper. 3. He must explain why police officials were unable to find any fingerprints on the window sill in question. 4. He must explain why he refused to allow State and Federal agents to enter the case until weeks had elapsed and until he had first used two underworld characters, Spitale and Bitz, associates of corrupt capitalist politicians to contact the notorious Purple Gang in Detroit. 5. He must undertake to explain why, when he arrived at his home on the evening of the kidnaping, he did not try to see his sick child who had been alone in his crib for hours. 6. He will have to admit once more that it was possible for kidnapers to steal the child and take it from the house without using either window or the ladder which he says were used. 7. He will have to answer the insinuations raised by Reilly that the murdered baby was really the offspring of an extra-marital relationship between himself and Betty Gow, the baby's nurse. 8. He will have to describe how it was possible for the baby, whose measurements were taken by a leading New York physician seven days before he was kidnaped, to grow three inches in the week between his examination and his kidnaping (the body of the murdered baby was three inches longer than that of the Lindbergh baby). 9. He will have to explain why he had the baby's body cremated instead of buried. 10. He will have to explain why a post card mailed to him in Newark, N. J., on March 3, two days after the kidnaping, stating: "Baby is well. Follow instructions," was never given to the police to be compared to the ransom notes.

**Other Important Questions**

If and when Lindbergh explains the above, he will then have to clear up the following: Why, within a short period after the kidnapping, did Violet Sharpe, a maid at the Morrow home in Englewood, commit suicide as she was about to be questioned by the police a second time about certain contradictions in her story of her whereabouts on the night of the kidnaping; was Ollie Whately, Lindbergh's butler, who died shortly after the kidnaping, a victim of foul play; why did Mrs. Whately, his widow, go to England for a visit after the kidnaping; why did Betty Gow go to Scotland at the same time; why was "Red" Johnson, a friend of Betty Gow's, deported soon after the kidnaping; why did "Jafsie," Dr. Condon, print his advertisement to the kidnapers in the Bronx Home News, a purely local newspaper, and how did it come about that his advertisement was answered on the following day; and why did Deputy Chief Inspector Sullivan of New York declare that it was impossible for the kidnaping and murder to have been committed by one person.

As the role of the Nazi government and the pro-fascist Hearst in the defense of Hauptmann stand out with greater clarity, it is to be expected that Reilly will try to divert attention from the pro-Nazi Hauptmann and try to deflect it on Isidor Fisch, the Jewish furrier whom Hauptmann at first charged gave him the fortune in gold notes that was found in his Bronx garage.

Investigation by District Attorney Foley of the Bronx, as reported in the New York Times, proved conclusively, within a few days after Hauptmann's arrest on Sept. 20, that Fisch was not involved in the crime and died penniless in Germany of tuberculosis, but Reilly can be expected to use the dead man as the nearest thing to a red herring that he can find to cover up Hauptmann's guilt.

# Laval Confers With Mussolini To Make Pact

ROME, Jan. 6.—Following a long conversation between the French Foreign Minister Laval and Mussolini, it was announced today that the two countries will sponsor a "consultative pact," which will be open to other nations. The conference is still proceeding, but the real issues discussed, of course, are not commented on for publication.

All Europe recognizes the significance of this meeting, which will determine Italy's future relations to Germany, and will have a great effect on Mussolini's actions in Ethiopia, Austria, and Jugoslavia.

The purpose of the consultative pact between Italy and France is to provide for the independence of Austria. Copies of the pact have been dispatched to London and Berlin.

Laval was closeted with Mussolini for more than three hours today. While an after dinner reception was going on in the Venice Palace last night, Mussolini, Laval, Fulvio Suvich, Italian under-secretary for foreign affairs, and Ambassador Hassel of Germany, held a conference. The subject of their discussion was not revealed.

**C. P. Units—Greet the Daily Worker on its 11th Anniversary!**

# Mass Insurance Fight Organized

(Continued from Page 1)

can they force me to endorse the infamous Wagner-Bill. I will fight to the bitter end for real unemployment insurance. I have been glad, at this Congress, to meet many other Socialists who feel as I do."

**Class War Prisoners**

Bill O'Donnell spoke, a stocky, middle-aged man with a trace of a brogue. He was a former sergeant of the regular army and then was a lieutenant of New Jersey State Troopers for many years. Recently, he was sentenced to six months for activity during the Bridgeton, N. J., farm strike. He went on a hunger strike, and was later released.

"It is hard for others to believe that a former State trooper like myself could become class-conscious at the age of 47," he said. "But stranger things are happening in America, and people are waking up, some sooner, some later. Perhaps I was a little late, but now I am doing my best."

O'Donnell represented some 60,000 workers of New Jersey, who had elected him chairman of their Convention for Unemployment Insurance a few days after he got out of jail.

Dirk De Jonge, representing the unemployed of Oregon, is another worker who is facing the fascists. His danger is more serious, for he is under a seven-year sentence for criminal syndicalism.

A powerful working man in a blue windbreaker, De Jonge spoke quietly and impressively.

**Another Indictment**

"This fight for real unemployment insurance enrages the wealthy rulers of America," he said. "They are trying to send me to jail, and they will try to send many more of us. Just before I left for this Congress, the ruling class of Oregon were so alarmed at the thought of my coming here that they indicted me on another charge of criminal syndicalism. Our bus was stopped at Minneapolis, and police with a warrant for my arrest came through looking for me.

"But I am here. All of us are here. Persecution cannot stop this great fight of the oppressed American people for economic security. We refuse to starve. We refuse to lie down and die quietly. We are men, not dogs. We will assert our humanity against all the brutality of the capitalist state."

The chairman announced that Mother Bloor was wanted in the committee room. It was one of many routine announcements, but immediately the whole great auditorium was on its feet, cheering for her and demanding that she speak.

**Mother Bloor Speaks**

The grand old veteran who is the Clara Zetkin and Mother Jones of our time walked down the hall, cheered at every step. Her dark youthful eyes sparkled, her face was radiant. How she inspires workers everywhere. I have seen her get up at a farmers' meeting where she was unknown, and in five minutes all present loved her as though she had been their friend and mother for a life time.

She told the Congress not to forget their women, and to bring them into the fight for unemployment insurance.

"When you get back you will be tired," she said. "But when your wife asks you about what happened here, don't say you're tired, or that a woman can't understand politics. They do understand. They understand deeply the meaning of wage-cuts and the rising price of food. This is their fight, even more than yours. Without the women, this struggle will not grow. Remember that, and organize the women and the youth."

**Steel Workers Act**

Several steel workers from the Pittsburgh area preceded her. Big, chesty, dogged men, they told of the fight Mike Tighe and other misleaders in the steel industry are making against unemployment insurance.

"But thousands of steel workers are coming along with us. Every day we gain hundreds of recruits. It surprises us, the tempo of it. We can promise you some great events soon in steel," one of the delegates said.

A delegate from the United Textile Workers announced that a national rank and file committee in that union is being set up right here at the Congress. Already some 20,000 textile workers are in this movement.

"Without a doubt many of us are putting ourselves in a precarious position in our unions by standing out on this unemployment insurance issue," he said. "But it is our duty to fight for the interests of the workers, regardless of creed or color, against those who mislead them.

"What is the alternative? A future only of deeper and deeper suffering for the American workers. We must struggle or go down, and we have chosen to struggle."

**Iron Unity**

There is the spirit of the Congress. As the sessions continue, a great flame of courage rises out of this mass of workers. They came here as Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Free Masons, Communists, liberals and churchgoers. A unity is being created that nothing will destroy. The delegates when they leave will go back to their communities much different than when they came. It is the united front that has changed them, and given them new clarity and courage.

Indicating the tremendous power of the Congress, Ernest Lundeen, Congressman from Minnesota, felt it necessary to attend the evening session last night and declare, "I now come from the little Congress to the big Congress. In the future, the workers' organizations, the farmers' organizations, the labor organizations, organizations everywhere must demand the passage of the Workers' Bill, and then we will get our bills out anyway regardless of the gag rules just placed upon the House. If I am a member of the Labor Committee of this Congress, I shall endeavor to see to it that your committees are heard; that your statements are put in the proceedings. Large committees and more folks should come down and fight for the Unemployment Insurance Bill."

**Youth Delegate**

Lundeen states, "It is up to you people to educate your servants (because that is what they are supposed to be, your servants in Congress) so that they will really serve you. If the Senate, if the House of Representatives do not carry out your wishes, there is a remedy. Give them a vacation, and some of you folks go down there and take their seats."

Elizabeth Scott, on behalf of the American Youth Congress which concluded a two-day session of approximately two hundred and fifty delegates last night, brought greetings and a resolution of support from the Youth Congress. "The American Youth Congress, which is composed of many youth organizations of diverse opinion," she said, "and whose existence is dependent on the whole-hearted support of all its members, has sent me here to communicate to your our position on unemployment and social insurance." Miss Scott then read a resolution passed by the American Youth Congress which declared the Workers' Bill superior to all others.

**Ovation for Negro**

The great ovation given the speech of Arnold Hill, president of the National Urban League, demonstrated that the Congress is determined to wage a fight against discrimination against Negro workers. Hill, in his speech, declared that there are five million employables of the Negro race. Hill said, "No program which pretends to offer social security to the masses is worthy of serious consideration unless it guarantees first of all a greater guarantee of security to those workers who are least secure."

"The Negro population constitutes our most handicapped group," he said, "that portion of our working masses with least job security and most in need of unemployment insurance. The Negroes are almost entirely unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Added to this is bitter and relentless race prejudice. This race prejudice is a carefully planned program on the part of employers to use black workers as a pawn with which to defeat labor's unity so that the bosses may bargain more successfully with both white and black workers."

Hill denounced the discrimination against Negroes practiced by leading A. F. of L. officials in many trade unions. Hill attacked the Wisconsin and Wagner-Lewis "reserves" plan as not solving the problems of the unemployed, and called for "a tremendous and clamorous support for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill" from the Negro masses.

The A.A.A. he pointed out discriminates against the Negro farmer, and showed how the government etc. He demanded compensation for discriminates against Negroes regarding citizenship, voting rights, the Negroes equal to compensation for whites who are unemployed.

The 4,000 persons, workers, farmers and professionals present in the opening sessions Saturday, by their ovations to the speeches of Mary Van Kleeck, chairman of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance; Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the Sponsoring Committe for the Congress; T. Arnold Hill, president of the National Urban League and leader among Negroes, and to the opening speech of Elmer Brown, chairman of the Congress, showed that they are determined to intensify this fight.

**Smiles or Bread**

Herbert Benjamin, in his report, contrasted the program of Roosevelt's message to the Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States, representing big business, with the program being mapped out in this Congress of the masses. There was stormy applause when Benjamin declared: "We are here to say that we have seen the genial smile of President Roosevelt for two years, and it has not put bread into our mouths, it has not given milk for our children, it has not insured the existence of the vast population of this country. We cannot and we will not live on smiles. We are developing at this Congress into a more militant, fighting movement for genuine unemployment insurance, which will carry forward and win the struggle for unemployment insurance in spite of Mr. Roosevelt."

Benjamin, in a thorough analysis of Roosevelt's program, showed that Roosevelt has given billions in gifts to the banks and the employers, and for war purposes. He has given the unemployed only empty promises. Benjamin showed that the present message of Roosevelt means relief cuts, forced labor, and no real unemployment insurance, but only promises of "reserves" plans, which do not go to those now unemployed.

**Exposes Fake Bills**

Benjamin analyzed the provisions of the Workers' Bill (H. R. 2827) and exposed the fact that such schemes as the Epic plan of Sinclair, the Townsend Plan, and Roosevelt's "reserves" plans are aimed to divert the workers from a mass struggle for real unemployment insurance by holding forth empty promises to confuse the issue.

The huge packed auditorium was decorated with banners voicing the purpose of the delegates. Across the top of the stage was spread an immense banner with the slogan in white lettersr on a blue background, "We unite in a determined fight for genuine unemployment insurance at expense of the government and employers." Other banners draped around the hall bore the slogans, "No discrimination against Negroes"; "Demand Federal Unemployment Insurance"; "Relief and jobs for young workers—not C.C.C. military camps"; "Workers, professionals, unite, ours is a joint struggle"; "Poor farmers are ruined by plowing under—while workers in cities starve."

**Van Kleek Cheered**

The great audience rose to its feet and cheered when Mary Van Kleek finished her address in the following words: "This address must close with an assurance to the workers of America that an increasing number of professional workers, scientists, and technicians are ready to place at the disposal of the organized labor movement not only the technical, professional and scientific knowledge which is needed for the solution of the nation's problems, but also the devotion and loyalty of a group to a movement which in all history is alone the source of progressive social change."

Miss Van Kleek's speech, delivered in the Saturday evening session, was an elaboration of a speech she had given over the radio earlier in the day. "Security of livelihood must be made the leading aim and obligation of the American nation," Miss Van Kleek began. "The government and the economic system must assume this responsibility as the test and objective of all policies. The basis for economic security for the American people is to be found in security of livelihood for all workers and their families, who constitute the great majority of the American people, and whose collective working efficiency is the source of wealth.

**Organized Action**

"Such a movement, after five long years of continued unemployment and increasing pressure to lower standards of living, has a two-fold cornerstone. First, widespread distress necessitates organized action by the group upon whom the burden has fallen most heavily—that is, the workers, including farmers and those in the professions. Second, the workers of America, including the technicians and scientists, are convinced that the productive capacity of the United States is sufficient to insure a comfortable living standard for this country and to contribute our share toward meeting the economic needs of the world.

"The Workers' bill puts forward a new concept of social insurance, that continuity of average income, with an established minimum equal to a living standard, must be assured through governmental action as a first charge upon the economic system. This contrasts sharply with past procedures in American history, which have provided no governmental insurance, but, on the contrary, left the whole burden upon the workers, who are paid only during periods of production. Thus they are forced to maintain themselves in idleness, awaiting the time when the industrial system will need them for renewed production.

"The claim that workers should control the administration of social insurance is a reinforcement of this struggle for a voice of the workers in economic policies and industrial management," she declared.

**Answers Objections**

Miss Van Kleek then took up objections to the Workers' Bill and answered them. The organization of workers in the U. S. is growing, she declared, "as the strikes of the past year have shown, despite the huge obstacles against it in the company union movement." The administration of the insurance funds by elected commissions, she said, "would constitute the first genuinely democratic machinery for the economic functions of government in the United States." Regarding the objection that it would cost too much, Miss Van Kleek answered: "The Workers' Bill would cost exactly what is now paid by the whole working class under mass unemployment." The cost might easily be more than $250,000,000 for the first week, she said, "which is the loss now borne by the American working class and its families." This continuity of income would increase the weekly purchasing power by that sum, she declared. Miss Van Kleek added: "Without a planned society there can be no real security." She proposed further a comprehensive housing plan (with profit making eliminated) and a public works' program (with full wages for public workers), increase in the budget for education and for public health, to decrease the cost of unemployment insurance by insuring continuity of income for large groups.

When Miss Van Kleek spoke of the necessity for "curtailing the expenditures for wars" to raise the funds, there was great applause. She analyzed the need for higher income taxes on the wealthy and corporations.

# Hearst Lies Venomously About Workers' Rule

**An Editorial**

(Continued from Page 1)

his activities became especially acute during the murder of the Austrian workers in February.

To back up the testimony of this shady character, Hearst quotes Harold Denny, of The New York Times, on "famine in the Soviet Union."

But how crooked is his quoting! How he omits important sentences, how he deliberately twists meanings to their exact opposite! For example, he quotes Denny as saying that the "terrorism" against the peasants is "of a nature and intensity probably never seen in the world."

But what did Denny actually say? He said exactly the opposite! He actually wrote in his dispatch of July 24: "The struggle which is producing THIS YEAR'S SOCIALIST HARVEST IN THE FACE OF AN EARLY DROUGHT is of a nature and intensity, etc., etc. . . ."

So it is the Soviet Government's drive **to overcome the drought, to provide for the welfare of the people, that is being conducted** "with an intensity never before equalled in the world"; not "military terrorism" against the peasants, as lyingly insinuated by Hearst!

Further, Denny, IN THIS VERY SAME ARTICLE makes Hearst into a record-breaking liar by stating in black and white:

**"This year's unprecedented campaign has two objectives. One is to provide bread . . . the other is to establish collective farming. . . . Both objectives appear to have been obtained in fair measure . . . every one of the dozens of collective farmers I have spoken to seemed genuinely optimistic."**

So William Randolph Hearst stands before the American proletariat, which he despises, as a deep-dyed and vicious liar, who will stop at nothing to preserve the rule of his parasite class!

* * *

HEARST'S frantic discussions on the rule of the proletariat only proves that the question of the working class overthrowing capitalism and setting up a Workers' and Farmers' Soviet Government in America is becoming every day a more vital question.

The setting up of working class power is becoming every day nearer as the only way the majority of the country's population can end the crisis which condemns them to unemployment and misery, and which is hurling them to fascism and imperialist war.

So Mr. Hearst, by his stupid, vicious and ridiculous distortions, not only fights the advance of the working class revolutionary movement for the smashing of the Wall Street profit system, but, at the same time, **brings the whole question of abolishing the capitalist system and setting up the rule of the proletariat before millions of workers.**

# 200 Abandon Wrecked Liner

(Continued from Page 1)

with the possibility of unfavorable publicity. All telephonic communication except for the routine pier phones was shut off.

Anxious friends and relatives of the passengers and crew of the Havana began to gather early yesterday morning before the Ward Line offices, at the foot of Wall Street on the East River.

With the memory of the grief-stricken and hysterical relatives of the Morro Castle victims still fresh in their minds, Ward Line officials yesterday set up police cordons to "control" the crowds. E. Sano, executive assistant vice-president of the Ward Line, took command and set up a publicity service to sift all material coming through very carefully. He pledged regular bulletins to the anxiety-crazed relatives who pressed for information.

**Recalls Morro Castle**

The haste with which the Ward Line officials and attorneys went into action yesterday is ascribed to the revelations made during the investigation of the Morro Castle disaster last Fall.

Originally charged by seamen through an open hearing organized by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, it was brought out that the Morro Castle had been carrying explosives below decks, had wooden instead of steel bulkheads, and had insufficient men, paying them miserably low wages and working them extremely long hours. The loss of the 134 lives in the Morro Castle fire was placed directly at the door of the Ward Line officials by seamen.

Comment that the officers of the Havana, acting under general instructions from Ward Line owners, waited far longer than they should have before sending out an S.O.S., is common among those at the Ward Line. It was this point, more than anything else, that lent special bitterness to the anxiety of friends and relatives who were waiting for information through the sombre Sunday.

# Unions Map Fight For Workers' Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

zations for united front actions to weld and cement the great strength of the jobless into one fighting organization.

A great ovation was accorded Elmer Brown, chairman of the Congress and of the Amalgamation Party of the International Typographical Union as he opened the Congress yesterday. An ominous hush fell over the audience as the first words boomed out from the loud speakers: "The broad representation in this Congress is an indication of the growing need and the ever-increasing determination of the American people to establish immediately a genuine Federal Unemployment and Social Insurance system."

Brown continued: "Every delegate must be aware of the grave responsibility with which he is charged at this Congress. The National Sponsoring Committee has endeavored to make this Congress as broad as possible. We want each and every delegate here to feel and know that it is a Congress of the millions of workers all over the country who need and want a genuine unemployment and social insurance system. It is our duty to the organizations which sent us here to make this the greatest and most effective united front of the American workers, who want and need unemployment insurance and social security, ever held in this country."

Brown outlined briefly the character of the Congress and outlined the tasks which face the Congress—to formulate the system of unemployment insurance.

He concluded, "Our task after having formulated the kind of social insurance we want and need, will be to use every bit of our energy, our talent and our position to mobilize all the workers in America to insist that the bill be immediately enacted into Federal Law."

# Youth Hail Fight For Workers' Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "have come together for a definite purpose — to fight against hunger, war and fascism. A youth movement must take up the needs of the youth on a class basis. If the students, young workers and other youth mean to serve an historically progressive aim, they must ally themselves with the workers.

**Scores Nye**

"You speak of being 'non-partisan.' You can take a non-partisan stand only in the sense that you endeavor to bring all the youth into your movement. But you must be definitely partisan in the class struggle between workers and capitalists. You must ally yourself with the working class movement as a whole, with the class which alone can lead the way to further social progress for all mankind."

Hathaway scored the speech of Senator Nye of the Munitions Investigating Committee, pointing out that the Roosevelt slogan of "taking the profits out of war" was a cloak for its war preparations to make secure the profits of the monopolies and plunder the colonial peoples and exploit its own working people.

"Mr. Nye speaks of the need of national defense," Hathaway said, "but let me ask a question. If you go into a war, can we term this a defensive war? The American monopolies have been driving toward war on every front. They have plundered Latin-America and the Chinese people. They have aided the butcher government of Chiang Kai-shek against the Chinese Soviets. They have waged continuous economic warfare against every imperialist rival—Japan, Great Britain, France, etc. If some day these oppressed people, or even other imperialist pirates take steps to force American monopolies to keep within the confines of their own national boundaries, should the workers believe that American imperialism is waging a 'defensive war'? It is the opinion of the Communists that you should then say to the capitalists, 'This is your war, you have brought it on yourselves, and we refuse to fight it.' We propose to strive to turn that very war into a mass revolutionary struggle of the workers to get political power for themselves. This is the only way, in the final analysis, that wars can be ended."

**For Unity of All Workers**

In pointing to the steps and accomplishment already made by the Youth Congress, Hathaway concluded by stating that the youth could be a decisive factor in uniting all the workers, workers in the Socialist and Communist Parties and in the American Federation of Labor.

In the early sessions yesterday, representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties, and of the Progressive party of Wisconsin also spoke. Representative Will Rogers, Democrat of Oklahoma, exhorted the young people "not to get too impatient about getting out of this depression." He ended up by begging them to be good Democrats, read some of his own doggerel verse, quoted scripture and Patrick Henry, referred to Roosevelt's "money changers," and received the tepid applause of courtesy.

Ex-Senator Brookhart made grimaces and urged support of his own panacea—something he termed "co-operative economics." His half-baked utopias did not even get the tepid courtesy accorded Rogers.

Representative Vito Marcontonio, a friend of LaGuardia, who was elected by the people of East Harlem, where one-fifth are on relief, scored the "New Deal" policy of destroying food, and engaged in all the political charlatanism of the New York mayor.

Senator Nye chanted on his past theme, "taking the profits out of war," and cited profits of astronomical figures, including one of 1,143,000 per cent rolled up since 1926 by an unnamed aviation motor company which was subsidized by the government. Again harping on "taking the profits out of war," he repeated his proposal that the government go the whole way and make its own war goods—poison gas, munitions, vessels of war, etc., for "national defense."

Representative Amlie of Wisconsin, a member of the American League Against War and Fascism and of the Friends of the Soviet Union, while declaring that he was "thoroughly in accord with the remarks of Clarence Hathaway, who preceded him," stated that he "agrees with the Marxian analysis but not its social program"—which means exactly nothing. He further said that all forces should be united in Racine for the defense of the Communist Party there, which is under fascist attack by the combined forces of the police and the American Legion.

The last session of the Congress, the stormiest, received the report of the credentials committee—33 cities and 13 states represented by a host of groups representing 616,000 young people.

Although the credentials committee stated that this was a conservative estimate, and was based only upon the reports of the delegates, reasons of economy forced some delegates to represent several groups and a full total was not available. Lovestoneites attempted to force through a disruptive wedge with the cry of "overstatement."

In the final hour, the delegates voted to support nation-wide demonstrations on May 30 against war and fascism; proposed to initiate a wide postcard campaign to C. C. C. Director Fechner, and other proposals. The postcards, which will be drawn up by the Continuation Committee, set forth three demands—an end to military control, no discrimination or Jim-Crow, and workers' control through elections by the C. C. C. boys.

The youth also demanded freedom for the Scottsboro boys, opposed the Olympic games in Berlin next year, and called upon the Continuation Committee to draft a resolution in the strongest terms condemning lynchings, demanding their end, and demanding an end of all terror against the Negro people.

# FARM AND LUMBER WORKERS MEET FOR FIGHT ON NEW DEAL

## AGRARIAN TOILERS PREPARE NATIONAL FIGHT FOR RELIEF

### Will Hold Convention in Washington on Jan. 8-9 Lay Plans for Uniting Rural Millions Ruined by New Deal Policies in the Countryside

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Stressing the need for unity and struggle against the New Deal policies, a call has been issued for a nation-wide conference of agricultural and rural small town workers throughout the nation to be held in Washington, D. C., January 8 and 9.

Pointing to the heroic struggles of the agricultural workers throughout the country, in Ohio, New Jersey, California, Florida and to the development of hundreds of local organizations among the rural workers, the Conference Call appeals to all agricultural workers in the fields, canneries and packinghouses, to the small town lumber and woodworkers, and to all workers in the rural communities and regions of the United States to join together to plan for national, regional and crop programs of action and struggle.

In a statement issued today, the Organising Committee for the National Conference of Agricultural, Lumber and Rural Workers announced the opening of the Conference with a public meeting to be held at the Masonic Temple, Tenth and U Sts., N.W.

Okey O'Dell, president and nationally known Ohio onion strike leader of the A. F. of L. Agricultural Workers Union and Tom Crawford, president and strike leader of the Seabrook Farm Union in New Jersey, with other strikers will describe the conditions in their fields. H. S. Mitchell, president of the Arkansas Cotton Tenant Farmers Union and leader of the Alabama Sharecroppers Union will also speak. Jack Walker, Florida citrus worker; Joseph Payne, president of the Nebraska-Colorado Beet Laborers' Association; Benito Sanchez, president of the Rio Grande Fruit Workers' Union will be among the other speakers.

A. F. of L., independent, and T. U. U. L. unions and workers' organizations in over 20 States have already endorsed this Conference and are planning to send delegates. Among these organizations are the Nebraska Beet Laborers Association, the Agricultural Workers Union, Local 19724, A. F. of L., the Gulf Coast Sea Food Workers Union, Local 763 of the International Hod Carriers Union, the Arkansas Southern Tenant Farmers Union and the Alabama Sharecroppers Union, the Broom and Whisk Makers Union of Nebraska, the Independent Fishermen's Union of Gloucester, the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, the Rio Grande Valley Fruit Workers Union of Texas, and the Timber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local 19021, A. F. of L., Kimball, West Virginia.

All delegates and organizations should get in touch with the Conference Committee at the Atlas Building, Room 509, 527 Ninth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Pointing out that the Roosevelt New Deal has spread ruin and poverty among the agrarian toiling population, and that all attempts to wrest improved conditions for rural workers has been met with terrorism and suppression, the call lays down the following program for discussion at the convention:

"This Conference must discuss ways and means of combatting these conditions, of enabling us to unite our strength, of discovering how we can work together to strengthen our organizations, and of taking steps to secure the support of our allies, the city workers and the small farmers.

"Four immediate problems face us at the start:

"1. The problem of unemployment, adequate relief and insurance.

"2. The New Deal policies of the N. R. A. and the A. A. A. and the planning and development of programs of action so as to secure decent wage levels and living conditions.

"3. The problem of establishing co-operation on a local and national scale to secure united action of all existing groups and organizations in the countryside and small towns to aid each other in our struggles, in our defense work, and in mobilizing mass support during strikes.

"4. Preparations for the holding of regional and crop conferences to strengthen our existing organizations and to build new ones throughout the countryside and in the small towns.

"1. Elect delegates to the National Conference. Read this Call to your members at the first possible meeting of your organization; if possible, have copies made locally and spread them to all rural workers in your region.

"2. Inform us immediately of other organizations or individuals in your locality to whom we should send copies of this Call or with whom we should communicate in the future so as to develop this movement throughout the country.

### Railway Employment Falls to 54.5 Per Cent of 1923-25 Average

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6. Dropping below the million mark, though it once stood at more than two million, railroad employment in November fell to the lowest point since February, 1934, according to a preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A decrease of 3.1 per cent from the middle of October to the middle of November reduced employment in Class 1 railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) from 1,011,683 to 979,176 workers, a loss of 32,507 jobs. The figure also represents a 1.84 decrease as compared to November, 1933.

The railway employment index (adjusted for seasonal variations), shows a continuous decline since last May, when it stood at 57.9 of the 1923-25 average. By mid-November, it had dropped to 54.5.

### Florida Clearance Plan Seen As a New Attack On the Negro People

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 6.—The Florida "slum clearance" project developed a new twist last week when it was announced locally that the government would approve the city's plans to replace torn-down Negro shacks with a huge white park development.

Former plans in the "slum clearance" had provided for the removal of two tuberculosis-breeding Negro slums, and their replacement with government-financed homes for the families who would be driven out of the old buildings. Hasty intervention by the Mayor and Council, however, brought to light a "better" plan—the Negroes would be dispossessed from the old homes, and in place of new homes for them a lily-white park would be created.

With all Negro dwellings in the city already overcrowded, and Negro residence restricted to the jim-crow neighborhoods, the new "slum clearance" plans appears to be "population clearance" to many local citizens.

### Workers' Enemies Exposed

**James Watson, Negro intellectual of Philadelphia, Pa., has been expelled from the Communist Party as a petty-bourgeois nationalist and a renegade, who went over to the camp of counter-revolutionary Trotzkyites.**

Already in the Willie Brown case, when the local police framed up a young Negro worker and the Party fought it as an expression of the whole ruling class lynch policy against the Negro masses, Watson at first resisted this line of the Party and refused to help in the defense of Willie Brown.

Watson's petty-bourgeois nationalist view that the Negro question in the United States was only a racial question, not that of an oppressed nation, showed itself clearly in his practical work as the secretary of the International Labor Defense, in which he consciously avoided to appeal for unity of the white workers and Negro people in the struggle for the rights of the Negro masses.

To the patient efforts of the Party to bring Watson to an understanding and full acceptance of the Party line on the Negro question, he maintained an evasive position.

Going from bad to worse in his petty-bourgeois nationalism he refused to recognize the role of the proletariat in the Negro liberation movement, but looked to the petty bourgeoisie to lead this movement. He even raised the slogan of "unity of all the dark races," an openly counter-revolutionary slogan sponsored by the agents of Japanese imperialism in the United States.

When the Party saw that Watson had become the agent and exponent of the theories of the Negro bourgeoisie within the ranks of the Party and removed him from leading positions for his anti-Party activities and underhanded methods, Watson showed his real face and found a peaceful haven in the camp of Trotzkyite renegades.

As a petty-bourgeois nationalist Watson did not recognize the importance of the struggle against white chauvinism and always found excuses for his failure to carry on this struggle for the unity of the white workers with the Negro people. His expulsion from the Party will clarify the position of the Party on the Negro question, it will help to mobilize the whole Party in the struggle for Negro rights, to intensify the fight against white chauvinism and petty-bourgeois nationalism.

### WHAT'S ON

#### Philadelphia, Pa.

ORGANIZATIONS — Attention! All organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs on April 26, 1935. The Freiheit Gesangs Farein has this date for its Grand 11th Annual Spring Concert in the Academy of Music.

"Ernst Thaelmann," sound picture, first time in Philadelphia. Nature Friends Play. German Singing Society. H. M. Wicks, speaker. All at Liebknecht-Kirov Memorial Meeting, Wed., Jan. 9, 8 p.m. at Gewerbe Hall, 2932 N. 2nd St. Adm. 30c. Auspices, Northeast Sec. C.P.

Only Showing in South Phila. A sound picture showing the life and struggles of Ernst Thaelmann. Also anti-fascist struggles in U.S., France, England. Friday, Jan. 11, 8 p.m. at 1206 Tasker St. Adm. 25c.

## Text of Browder's Speech at Insurance Congress

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following is the text of the speech delivered by Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, before the second session of the National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance now meeting here:**

Fellow workers and friends:

The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, which is the main concern of this Congress, has the active and unconditional support of the Communist Party, for which I am speaking.

The President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, has denounced this Bill, in a letter to all trade unions of the A. F. of L. which cites two main arguments in opposition. These are, first, that the Bill was written and proposed by the Communist Party; and second, that it is unconstitutional.

As to the first charge: It is true that the Communist Party worked out this Bill, after long consultation with large numbers of workers, popularized it, and brought millions of Americans to see that this Bill is the **only** proposal for unemployment insurance that meets their life needs. But that is not an argument against the Bill; that is only a recommendation for the Communist Party—for which we thank Mr. Green most kindly, even though his intentions were not friendly.

We Communists have no desire to keep this Bill as "our own" private property; we have tried to make it the common property of all the toiling masses; we have tried to bring every organization of workers (and also of farmers and the middle classes) to look upon this Bill as "their own." Thousands of A. F. of L. locals, scores of Socialist Party organizations, dozens of Farmer-Labor party locals, claim the Bill as theirs. That is good, that is splendid; the Communist Party, far from disputing title to the Bill with anyone, agrees with everyone who claims the Bill. We are ready to support any better proposal, no matter who should make it. Of course the Bill is yours; it belongs to the entire working class, to all the toiling masses of America. In this fact we find our greatest triumph.

**Argument About Bill's "Constitutionality"**

Mr. Green's second charge, that the Bill is unconstitutional, is a more complicated question. This is a legal point, on which the last word will be said by the Supreme Court, a small body of elderly gentlemen who are famous for their obstinate defense of capitalist property and profits rather than for defense of the vital interests of the masses. But we can warn the Supreme Court and the capitalist class for which it speaks, that on the day when the court declares the Constitution forbids the **only** measure that promises to remove the daily menace of starvation from over the heads of millions, on that day it has struck a blow against the Constitution far deeper and more effective than anything revolutionists have ever done.

If the Constitution prevents the principles of the Workers' Bill from becoming law, then millions will conclude, not that the Workers' Bill must be given up but that the Constitution must be changed. They will remember the words of the Declaration of Independence, that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends (life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness), it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." . . . "It is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

This revolutionary spirit, which gave birth to the U. S., still lives and grows in the working class. Never was security more shattered for the masses of the people than today; never were new guards for security more needed; and if the Constitution stands in the way, then the Declaration of Independence points out the right, nay the duty, to "throw off" this Constitution and write a new one in keeping with modern needs. The toiling masses must prepare a new Declaration of Independence—this time independence from the capitalist class.

**Capitalist Profit Blocks Mass Needs**

Of course, the real obstacle is not the constitution but the greedy interests of the profit-makers, of the capitalists, of Wall Street. Unemployment and Social Insurance must be paid for; it will cost great sums. There is plenty of wealth in this great, rich country to pay for it—but it is all in the hands of the rich, the bankers, the monopolists. These gentlemen know this full well, that the poverty-stricken masses cannot pay, because they, the rich, have stolen all the accumulated wealth and natural resources of the country. That fact is itself the cause and basis of the crisis, of unemployment. These gentlemen are determined not to pay one cent; instead, they wriggle out of paying even the present legal taxes, and indeed obtain hundreds of millions of dollars in tax refunds.

**The Rich Must Pay**

The Workers' Bill, and the Communist Party, declare that the cost of full insurance for all must be paid by the only ones who can pay—by the rich. Instead of the Roosevelt New Deal policy, which is taxing the poor in order to further subsidize the rich, which increased profits while lowering living standards, we demand that the government shall tax the rich to feed the poor.

It is not alone the unemployed and their families who need and demand the Workers' Bill. Also the workers in the factories, in the trade unions, need it just as much, to remove the pressure of the starving millions, to prevent their recruitment into the factories at lower wages, to prevent strike-breaking, to help build powerful trade unions, to hold up the whole standard of living of all the masses as the precondition of holding up the standards of even a part. It is needed by the farmers, who cannot sell their produce to millions without income, and who are therefore told to destroy their crops while these millions go hungry. It is needed by the middle classes, professionals, small business men who are being also crushed into poverty because with the impoverishment of the masses their own field of business is destroyed. Everyone needs the Workers' Bill except the bankers, monopolists, big capitalists, Wall Street.

**Roosevelt's False Promises**

President Roosevelt, when appealing for election in 1932, promised unemployment insurance. Two years have passed, and nothing has been done about it. Last summer he renewed his promises, in anticipation of the Congressional elections, and broadened it into the high-sounding phrase of "social security." But with the elections over, he has discovered once more that "social security" must wait upon the security of private profits of the rich. Once again we are given the mockery of the Wagner Bill and forced labor for a part of the unemployed at subsistence wages, the systematic forcing down of the living standards of the whole American people; once again we are told that insurance can only be in the form of "reserves" collected from the workers by the various States for **future** unemployment, ignoring the 16,000,000 now out of work. They forget that if **present** unemployment is not met by real unemployment insurance, all their measures for the **future** will also become meaningless, for the masses will rise and throw off their power and write a whole new set of laws.

**Wall Street Controls Capitalist Parties**

The Democratic Party, controlling Congress, is **against** real unemployment insurance. The Republican Party, which would like to control Congress, is even more unanimously opposed to it. Both these parties are owned, body and soul, by the capitalist class. They will do nothing—until we convince them that the masses of the people are "fed up" with their old two-party system, and are preparing to "vote with their feet" by walking out of the old parties in million masses.

Millions of toilers already showed, in the great strike wave and in the November elections, that they are getting tired of the old game. It is not an accident that 7,000,000 who voted Democratic, and 3,000,000 who voted Republican, in 1932, stayed away from the polls entirely in 1934. Millions of voters could see nothing in either party to justify the effort of walking to the ballot box. And some enthusiasm in the elections could only be found (aside from the followers of the still small Communist Party) only where the voters thought they could see something "more radical" than Roosevelt. That is the meaning of Sinclair and his E.P.I.C. program in California; of LaFollette and the "Progressive" Party in Wisconsin; of the Farmer-Labor Party victory in Minnesota in spite of the vicious record of Olsen; and even of that half-fascist demagogue, Huey Long in Louisiana, with his moratorium and similar measures. Dozens of similar though smaller examples could be cited. The strikes of marine and textile workers, the Toledo, Milwaukee and Minneapolis strikes, and above all the great San Francisco General Strike, point the same road.

Millions of toilers are beginning to look for a new path. They are taking the first steps to break away from the old two-party system, which denies unemployment insurance and every other measure in the interests of the toiling majority of the people. A mass break-away from the old parties is in preparation. It is this great movement of strikes and demonstrations, and the break-away movement from the old parties which gives promise of forcing the adoption of the Workers' Bill.

**Mass Movement Toward Revolutionary Party**

This great mass movement is still confused and ineffective. It has not yet found itself. It will have to go through many bitter disappointments and disillusionments before it finds the right way. It will have to see how the Progressive Party of LaFollette clings in practice to the Roosevelt apron-strings, and uses its "radicalism" to catch votes, but not even to write laws.

It will see its Farmer-Labor Congressmen voting with the Democrats against their demands, and its Olsens calling out the National Guard against strikers. It will learn that it must find a program and a leadership which frankly and openly comes out in struggle against the big capitalists, who own 90 per cent of the country, in the interests of the toiling masses, the 90 per cent of the people, who do all the work. It will find that it must become an anti-capitalist party, a Labor Party.

Just imagine what a different situation in Congress we would have on Capitol Hill, if the millions of workers had been organized to vote for their best strike leaders, the unemployed to vote for the builders of the Unemployed Councils, the farmers to vote for those who led their picket lines and "Sears-Roebuck penny sales," the Negroes to vote for those who lead the fight against lynching and jim-crowism and for freedom of the Scottsboro boys. Just imagine in U. S. Congress a strong group of these leaders of the masses supported by a mass movement, and imagine how much quicker we could force Congress to enact the Workers' Bill into law. How different such a Congress would be from this one composed entirely of lawyers, bankers, and the hired-men of Wall Street!

Every honest fighter for the Workers' Bill must realize that precisely this is the only sure road, which is the center of the great mass movement represented in this Congress.

So also, when it comes to the mass break-away from the old parties, which will play such a great part in finally forcing the adoption of the Workers' Bill. We would welcome these masses at once into the Communist Party. But we are realists. We know that for a time they will stop short of the full Communist program. We do not separate ourselves from this mass movement for that reason. We encourage and help the movement in every way. We call upon all of you to do the same thing. We propose that all of us get together in a great effort for unity, unity in struggle for immediate demands against the capitalists, unity upon the broad basis of the class of those who labor against those who exploit our labor, unity on the basis of every-day needs, unity of the poor against the rich, of the producers against the parasites.

We Communists are prepared to join hands, with all our force, all our energy, all our fighting capacity, with all who are ready to fight against Wall Street, against monopoly capital, in the formation of a broad mass party to carry on this fight, into a fighting Labor Party based upon the trade unions, the unemployment councils, the farmers' organizations, all the mass organizations of toilers, with a program of demands and of mass actions to improve the conditions of the masses at the expense of the rich, for measures such as the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, the Negro Rights' Bill, and the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

**Working Class Unity Can Win**

The Congress on Capitol Hill, to which you will tomorrow present the Workers' Bill, is packed against us. It is composed of the paid agents of the bankers and monopolists, of Wall Street and the parties controlled by them. You cannot convince them by arguments. You can change their votes only by threatening their power, by more unity, more organization, more **powerful** organization of the workers. The mass movement in support of the Workers' Bill is potentially such a threat. We must, from this Congress, go out to the country to rally millions for the necessary next step—to build a great, broad, united front of Labor, economically and politically, which will begin to take up the question of State Power, of control of the government, which will begin to fight to end the power of Wall Street, to realize the political power of Labor—which will launch the struggle that, though it begins with the Workers' Bill for Unemployment and Social Insurance, can end only with a complete Workers' Society, that will abolish forever even the terrible memory of hunger, misery and unemployment.

## QUOTAS DRAWN UP IN DAILY WORKER SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

### Success of $60,000 Drive Shows Thousands of New Readers to Be Won—Communist Party Must Be Driving Force in Campaign

With every district swinging into action, the Daily Worker publishes today the quotas set for the districts in the campaign to gain 10,000 new subscriptions for the weekday, and 15,000 new subscriptions for the Saturday edition of the Daily Worker in the next three months. The quota for each district is a modest one. With the proper activity on the part of all Party members, with the proper mobilization of the mass organizations, trade unions, and the hosts of individual readers of the "Daily," the goal can be reached and exceeded within the time set.

Never before has the time to gain new readers—new subscribers—for the Daily Worker been so advantageous. The success of the $60,000 drive is proof of this. Thousands of new contributors were recorded. These thousands are only a minor part of the numbers who are ready for our revolutionary message. With class battles increasing in number and intensity in the United States, hundreds of thousands of workers can be made regular readers of the Daily Worker. The paper, too, is a much better paper in readability and appearance than it ever was before.

**Party Must Lead**

The Communist Party districts, sections and units must realize that they are the driving forces in the campaign, that the Communist Party members must be in the forefront of those working to get new subscriptions. Each Party member must set himself or herself a quota of new subscriptions—and get them!

Regular check-ups, encouragement and directions should be given to the mass organizations and trade unions so that they perform their work correctly.

The readers and supporters of the "Daily" must not only be convinced of the necessity for every one of them to seek subscriptions but unemployed and part-time workers must be convinced that an energetic and concentrated effort to get new readers and subscribers is a means of making expenses.

Workers who take part in the drive can also win any one of the ten prizes (see details in another space) offered by the Daily Worker. The first prize is a free round-trip to the Soviet Union!

**Start Socialist Competition**

Socialist competitions should be sections, units, organizations and started at once—between districts, individuals.

Let us put the Daily Worker in the hands of every worker in the industrial plants, in the mines and on the farms—into the hands of white-collar and professional workers!

The Daily Worker will regularly publish reports of the drive activity throughout the country. A weekly table will be published to show the gain or loss in each district.

**Workers — get subscriptions for our fighting daily organ!**

**Party Districts, Sections and Units—take action at once!**

The district quotas follow:

| District | Daily Subs | Saturday Subs |
|---|---|---|
| Boston | 400 | 600 |
| New York | 600 | 900 |
| Philadelphia | 600 | 900 |
| Buffalo | 300 | 450 |
| Pittsburgh | 500 | 750 |
| Cleveland | 800 | 1200 |
| Detroit | 500 | 1000 |
| Chicago | 1500 | 2250 |
| Minnesota | 500 | 750 |
| Nebraska | 400 | 600 |
| North Dakota | 200 | 350 |
| Washington | 200 | 300 |
| California | 500 | 750 |
| New Jersey | 400 | 600 |
| Connecticut | 200 | 350 |
| North Carolina | 150 | 225 |
| Alabama | 150 | 225 |
| Wisconsin | 400 | 600 |
| Colorado | 300 | 450 |
| Texas | 150 | 225 |
| Missouri | 300 | 450 |
| West Virginia | 150 | 225 |
| Kentucky | 150 | 225 |
| Louisiana | 150 | 225 |
| Florida | 150 | 225 |
| South Dakota | 150 | 225 |
| | 10,000 | 15,000 |

### 'Just a Prank,' He Says PolicemanShootsNegro;

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 6.—"Just to play a little joke," a policeman shot and seriously injured Isaac Mitchell, a Negro worker here during the Christmas holidays.

Mitchell, who is a dishwasher in an Ensley restaurant, was made the victim of what local newspapers call the "best prank ever played" by the policeman, who climaxed the "joke" by pulling the trigger of his gun. Hospital doctors reported Mitchell's condition as very grave.

The police department's "practical joker" is Policeman F. M. Duke.


# WIN A FREE TRIP *to the* SOVIET UNION

## *Special Subscription Contest*

**In order to speed the drive for 10,000 new Daily Worker subscribers, the Daily Worker will conduct a special prize contest open to all readers and sympathizers.**

**Celebrate May Day in the Soviet Union!**

**1st PRIZE—A Free Trip to the Soviet Union**

**2nd PRIZE—A Month in Any Worker's Camp, or $50 in Cash**

**3rd PRIZE—Two Weeks in Any Workers' Camp, or $25 in Cash**

**4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th PRIZES—One Week in Any Workers' Camp, or $12 in Cash**

### RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers and supporters of the Daily Worker. (Staff members and those employed in the Daily Worker District Offices excluded.)

2. Contest to start January 5, 1935 (midnight), and to close April 5, 1935 (midnight).

3. All contestants must register with the national office of the Daily Worker.

4. Contestants must enter all subscriptions upon Special Contest Subscription Blanks (obtainable at time of registration).

5. All contest subscriptions must be forwarded to the national office of the Daily Worker immediately for registration to the credit of the contestant.

6. Those competing for the first prize (a free trip to the Soviet Union) must secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. Those competing for the other nine prizes must secure a minimum of 10 yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent.

7. Half-yearly, quarter-yearly and Saturday subscriptions will be credited in the contest as follows: 2 six-month subs equal 1 yearly sub; 4 quarter-yearly subs equal 1 yearly sub; 4 Saturday subs equal 1 yearly sub.

8. Contest subscriptions will only be credited when obtained from new subscribers, or from subscribers whose subscriptions have expired for a period of two months or more.

9. All contest subscriptions registered must be accompanied by cash payment in full.

10. The contest is only open to individuals.

11. Every worker entering the contest automatically becomes a member of the Daily Worker Shock Brigade Troops. (Every registered contestant will receive an attractive Shock Brigader Button upon receipt of his first subscription to the contest.)

12. Every worker competing for the first prize (a trip to the Soviet Union), must sign a special contest pledge card, acknowledging the contestant's intention to secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions. Those competing for the other nine prizes must sign the pledge card acknowledging their intention to secure a minimum of 10 yearly subscriptions. (Pledge cards will be available at all points of registration for the contest.)

13. In view of the fact that the national office of the Daily Worker is offering ten prizes for this contest, District Daily Offices will receive only a 10 per cent commission on contest subscriptions, instead of the customary 25 per cent.

**DAILY WORKER**

**50 EAST 13TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.**

# Strike Action Will Win Demands For Elevator Operators

## *Faith in Mediation Will Bring No Gains*

### November Strike Could Have Been Won but for Interference by LaGuardia

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—As you have been a great help to many unfortunate workers in the past I am writing you this in hopes that you will publish it so that my fellow workers may be informed of what is going on in regards to their welfare in our field, the Building Service Employes.

There is at present a so-called mediation board arbitrating our wage disputes. Let us just consider of whom this board comprises. First, Major Henry Curran, an outstanding economist, a black dyed-in-the-wool Republican, who could not give labor an even break if he really wanted to.

Second, W. Jett Lauck, another economist of long standing, who was managing economist of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. These are the types of men selected to tell us what we should be paid for the work we do. Well, fellow workers, if you expect anything from them, you are making a mistake, because all we can receive from them is the worst of a bad deal.

We would have won our demands in November had not our bull-headed mayor interfered in our affairs. We can win them any time in the future because the Daily Worker and the public is with us 100 per cent. They realize what abuse we have had to take in order that we could organize ourselves according to the right given us by Section 7-A.

From my experiences with the real estate owners I wish to inform you all, that the only way we will ever get a decent living wage is to fight for it. Our only salvation is to strike at once and fight them with every ounce of energy that we possess. That is the only way we can show them that we are not the slaves they are trying to make us be by working those long hours in those dismal cages.

All that is required to win our strike is to be out in force, be militant at all times, picket vigorously and they cannot get enough scabs even if they want to.

The public has learnt its lesson about riding with scab operators and they will be instrumental in helping us win our fight. Their complaints during the recent dispute in the garment center were long and loud and the owners soon took notice of them. This is our biggest asset so don't let anybody tell you anything different.

Let us get the ball rolling at once and then the mayor, the economists and whoever else likes to try and stop it. We must strike in order that we can show once and for all times that we have an organization that is an organiztion and not just a dummy outfit. The Real Estate Board thinks that we are a lot of slobs. Well, let's up and at them and show them that we are not what they think we are.

Now or never men, is my slogan, what do you say?

## *Intensified Efforts Mark Last Week of I. W. O. Drive*

### 83 Per Cent of Quota Achieved—New York Goes Over the Top—Children Lead

By MAX BEDACHT

Our 1934 membership drive ended December 31, with a last supreme effort during the last week on the part of some of the sections and districts. The result of this effort was a total of 2,205 adult and youth, and 324 children applications in that one week.

The City Central Committee in New York especially did splendid work. It needed over 1100 to fulfill its quota. It recruited over 1,300 in that one week. With this commendable effort New York outdistanced considerably the Cleveland District. Cleveland had held the lead all along. It did regular and persistent work, week after week. But it failed to work up to a climax in the last week. This last week was just another one of the 12 campaign weeks for Cleveland. The result is that Cleveland did not reach its quota. While New York recruited 6,177 out of a quota of 6,000 and thus filled 102.9 per cent of its quota, Cleveland only reached 2,210 out of a total quota of 2,500. It fulfilled only 88.4 per cent of its quota.

Chicago and Detroit ran badly behind. Chicago fulfilled only 47.2 per cent and Detroit only 31.9 per cent of its quota. The total recruitment of Chicago is one hundred below that of Cleveland.

The results of the campaign by Sections are as follows:

| Section | Quota | Recruited | Percentage of Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Children | 3600 | 3978 | 119.2 |
| English | 2000 | 2265 | 113.2 |
| Jewish | 5000 | 5240 | 104.8 |
| Ukrainian | 2000 | 1520 | 76.0 |
| Roumanian | 750 | 550 | 74.5 |
| Youth | 1500 | 970 | 64.6 |
| Italian | 1500 | 982 | 65.4 |
| Polish | 1500 | 811 | 54.1 |
| Slovak | 2000 | 1034 | 51.7 |
| Hungarian | 2500 | 940 | 37.6 |
| Miscellaneous | | 200 | |
| Grand Total | 21,500 | 18,905 | 88.3 |
| Total Without Children | 18,500 | 15,330 | 82.9 |

The object of the campaign was to recruit 25,000 members and 3,000 children. Since the recruiting plans for Pennsylvania and Massachussetts had to be abandoned for legal reasons, we could not expect to fulfill this quota 100 per cent. Under these conditions, 18,500 was set as the goal, and 3,000 children, making a grand total quota of 21,500.

**Children, English and Jewish Sections Go Over Top**

Some of the Sections did excellent work. Ahead of all marched the Children's Section. The work of the Children's Section is the collective achievement of the national leadership of the Children's Section, of the children's groups throughout the land and of all the language sections that engaged in the recruiting of children. The Children's Section went over the top with 119.2 per cent of their quota.

Close behind the Children's Section marched the English Section, with an achievement of 115.2 per cent of its quota. Our English Section is advancing rapidly from an insignificant group to the dominant section of the Order. It has reached a membership of 4,500 and expects to march its delegates into the Convention in May representing at least 6,000 members. The English Section made special efforts to recruit Negroes, with good success.

The next Section in order is the Jewish Section. It accepted a quota of 5,000 for the campaign and fulfilled this quota 104.8 per cent. Our Jewish Section has thus reached a membership of over 20,000. The national and local leaderships of the Jewish Section have established an enviable record in this campaign. This record will inspire their members and the whole Order to the achievement of the immediate task of building the Order to 75,000 by May 5th, when our Convention opens.

Though they did not reach their quota, the Ukrainian, Roumanian and Youth Sections deserve honorable mention for their work in the campaign.

At the tail-end of the parade marched the Hungarian Section. It did not even reach 50 per cent of its quota. The Hungarian Section will have to do some serious overhauling of its organization. The membership is active and enthusiastic. This is evidenced by the work it does for social insurance. But the leadership fails in achieving organizational results. Agitation is carried on; but the fruit of this agitation does not materialize in organizational strength.

All in all, it was an excellent campaign. Its results enabled our Order to close the year with a net gain of 20,000 adults and 4,000 children members.

We can well start the new year with hopeful prospects. We have cause to thank our members for their splendid response to our call for action. With confidence we look toward the achievement of our next goal:

**Forward to 75,000 members by May 5th!**

**I. W. O. members should get their branches to send greetings to the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary! A greeting from every branch should be the slogan!**

**Greet the Daily Worker in the name of your family. It has spent its eleven years fighting for you. Send your greeting before Jan 12.**


**HAIL THE DAILY WORKER!**

*11th Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition*

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1935

I send revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker, the organizer of the American working class, the leader in the fight for a Soviet America!

Name ..... Street .....

City ..... State .....

(All greetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker.)


## ISU Member Welcomes M W I U Merger Bid

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

**PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The proposal of the Marine Workers Industrial Union for a merger with the International Seamen's Union should be hailed as a great step toward a powerful rank and file controlled I. S. U.**

**It would pave the way for the removal of such misleaders as Percy Pryor, Olander and the arbitration specialist Axtell.**

**The locals of the I. S. U. are kept in complete ignorance as to what is going on in connection with the famous $57.50 a month agreement the "red baiter" Olander put over.**

**Our misleaders will no doubt oppose the merger with all their might, but we rank and file men in the I. S. U. should unite and force their hands by demanding an immediate vote of the membership on the proposition.**

**We hope in the very near future to welcome the militant M. W. I. U., toward whom we feel the greatest respect, into our ranks. I would suggest a far reaching drive to inform the membership of the different I. S. U. locals of the merger proposal.**

## Macy Workers Win Removal Of Supervisor

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Here is how we in Macy's deal with overbearing supervisors:

A few weeks before Christmas, a Miss Goodman was transferred from the Bureau of Adjustments to the Packing Division and placed over us on the sixth and seventh floors.

As an executive in Bureau of Adjustments, she had been so autocratic and mean to the employes that every one that worked under her, hated her. In fact, our union paper, The Macy Worker, exposed her completely about a year ago.

But, it seems that she did not learn her lesson. As supervisor of packers and collectors on the sixth and seventh floors, she treated us as if we were the scum of the earth. She was a perfect slave-driver. Soon all the packers and collectors hated her.

We who were members of the Macy Local of the Department Store Section of the Office Workers Union, decided something should be done. We selected a committee to write a leaflet urging all workers to protest Miss Goodman's treatment. Those leaflets were distributed over the two floors, and then things began to pop!

Some one (not a union member), put one on the door where her highness had to see it. Was she angry! Things were outwardly quiet for a while, and then—"Where is Miss Goodman? What's happened to Miss Goodman?" Everyone wondered, but no one knew. Soon we heard many workers saying, "I'll bet that leaflet had something to do with it."

The final result is that we now have another, more pleasant supervisor, and that the prestige of the union has been greatly increased on our floors.

But, we must realize that leaflets alone are not enough. United action on the part of all workers is needed for permanent gains in wages, working conditions and security on the job. It was not just the leaflet that brought us the change in supervisors. Our bosses were afraid that if they continued to treat us badly, all the packers and collectors would flock into the union.

Our bosses fear the unity of the workers more than anything else, for they know that unity in a workers' union is the strongest weapon workers have in their fight for a decent living.

## Begs for Food To Meet Ends On Relief Job

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—I am one of the pencil pushers on a S. E. R. A. job here. Our superintendent is an A-1 John Palooka.

He walks around on the job and has a foreman for every bunch of men besides spotters who watch the men to see if they stop. We work six hours a day.

A few days ago some big guy came pretty near locking the super's block off for bawling him out when he stopped. This big fellow had been working hard and just stopped to straighten out his back.

Each one of us gets so much relief work according to whether we are single or married. All of us single men just get one and a half days a week, which mounts up to $6.53. I have to bum some of my eats to get by at that. If it's a rainy day we can't work and naturally don't get any credit for time. We have to come and go back home again.

We have to make it up some other time and our ten cents carfare is shot to hell. But, our Mr. Superintendent's time goes on just the same, rain or shine. This shows the unfairness of this relief racket.

I have to pay two dollars a week for a light house-keeping room. That's about the cheapest I can get it. And then I have to buy or bum my clothes.

There are a great many people on relief here. I don't know how many there are now, but in August it was 68,000, and it must have increased since then.

## *Roosevelt New Deal Results In Pauperization of Veterans*

### Economy Act Threw Thousands Upon Charity

By a Worker Correspondent

BILOXI, Miss.—I am sending you this statement for the purpose of having it printed in your most liberal minded and beloved paper of the working class.

I am an ex-service man. I served with the Seventh Division, Machine Gun Company, 34th Infantry for twenty-five months and eight days. I was over seas from Aug. 18, 1918 to June 19, 1919, with twenty-nine days on the firing line in France.

I was honorably discharged with an "excellent" for character on June 28, 1919.

I was discharged with a disability of flat feet and mustard gas effects. These disabilities have constantly grown worse since then. Managing the best I could, I tried to make a living in spite of my disability up to the Spring of 1932. I was granted a small pension of twelve dollars a month. With this small income I managed to get by until it was taken away from me by Roosevelt on July 1, 1933. From then until now, I have had to do what he advised us to do, fall upon charity and my relations for support.

Not having a family, towards the end of July, 1933, I made out an application for the C. C. C. camp at Holly Springs, Miss., but was not called until Jan. 12, 1934.

Then I was shipped to Ocala, Fla., where I was assigned to Camp No. 2415 on Jan. 14, 1934. On March 19, I had to report to the doctor as I had heart trouble. Then, by doctor's orders I was kept in camp under treatment until the 27th of the same month. I was then honorably discharged from the C. C. C. with a disability specified as heart trouble. Transportation was then furnished me back to Potts Camp, Miss., my home town.

Here, I made out an application for the Veterans' Hospital No. 88 in Memphis, Tenn., and was admitted on April 15, 1934. When I was discharged from the hospital on May 21, I was dead broke due to the fact that I had paid off some debts that I had contracted before I went to the C. C. C. with the money I made while in the C. C. C.

I was then just another veteran thrown upon the mercy of the people. The next day, I found my way, as thousands of veterans have, into the Transient Bureau. Here I was given another physical examination and the doctor marked me light duty due to my physical condition.

Here, I found among the veterans and non-veterans, men from all parts of the nation who were in the same condition I was, physically and financially. Men with professions and trades of all kinds. All these fellow workers had been thrown into the soup lines through Roosevelt's Economy Act and the hoarding of wealth by Monopoly Capitalism.

It was a shameful sight to see all these men unemployed through no fault of their own. As proof of this, these men with different trades were here working for ninety cents a week, their eats and a bit of clothing if they were lucky.

This, comrades, is only part of the conditions existing in this country today, caused by Roosevelt's Economy Act and his N. R. A. Blue Eagle.

To get back to my own case. On Sept. 5, 1934, I was again admitted to the Veterans' Hospital and was again discharged on Oct. 8, and again compelled to enter the Transient Bureau. Here I made out my application for the Veterans' Facility, Biloxi, Miss.

I was admitted there on Nov. 12, and am residing there at present.

Now, I wish to say through the papers that I saw the statement made by Roosevelt in his speech at Roanoake, Va., where he says that the World War Veterans are now in their prime of life and are being better taken care of than any other people as a class.

I can not agree with the President on this statement. He himself, through his robbery Economy Act threw thousands of veterans out of hospitals and homes. Even bed patients were thrown out of these hospitals and homes. Yes, thrown out on the streets to beg and be taken care of by charity.

Veterans in Washington, demonstrating for the bonus

## *Letters from Our Readers*

**Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.**

**CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT IN OUR PAPER**

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I should like to remark the continual improvement in the columns of the Daily Worker. This morning's issue gave the reader a solid, fact-finding story of the notorious Hauptmann trial. It agve the sensation-story of the murder trial itself but, even more sensational, gave those facts suppressed by the capitalist press,—Lindbergh's relations with his father, his father's position on finance-capital, etc. And it brought in the murder of working class victims in a way that did not obtrude but that smashed home with its working class truth.

Another "scoop" was the story on the opening of Congress by Waldman. I like the tendency, shown more and more by the Washington Bureau, to present the foggy facts of Congressional activity in plain, simple langauge. Let us hope they will continue the analysis of the many demagogic measures introduced into Congress.

But the "Daily" is full of scoops. It should be read every day, not by thousands merely, but by hundreds of thousands. It should be read because it is OUR paper, the paper of all workers, farmers, intellectuals, technicians,—the only class struggle daily in English in the United States. And let all "Daily" reporters thoroughly digest the law of surplus value, as Johnson and Waldman have done,—and the class struggle in America will reach a continually higher level.

Other things that impress me in today's issue are the historic exposition of a class conscious position by Stalin in his conversation with Wells; the sound writing of Palme Dutte; the consistent clarity of Gannes, and the reassuring fact that Little Lefty is a highly successful comic strip as well as driving home working class truths. Many other features — editorials, cartoon, Mike Gold—could be enumerated, but I wanted especially to comment on the news features and the special features, such as the Life of Lenin and the Wells-Stalin conversation. "DAILY" READER.

## Police Chief Joins Drive Against Unions

By a Worker Correspondent

LORAIN, Ohio. — The Lorain Chamber of Commerce has organized what they call the Lorain Industrial Foundation and have raised $60,000 for the purpose of negotiating and helping out of town industries to come to Lorain.

They have succeeded so far in getting the American Stove Co. to reopen their plant which will employ about 300 men starting in February or March. The American Stove Co. had abandoned their plant here about four years ago. They have factories in Cleveland and St. Louis that are organized in the I. W. W. and perhaps because of that reason they now want to operate in Lorain. To us "Reds" the Chamber of Commerce together with the Industrial Foundation is nothing more than strike-breakers and advocators of cheap labor.

The Lorain Federation of Polish Clubs representing several Mutual Benefit Societies have endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 7598. The presentation of the bill was accepted with much enthusiasm and passed unanimously, a committee was appointed to bring pressure on our Congressman.

Here is an example of how an open shop town functions when a union is being formed: The workers of the Spang Baking Co. have formed a local of the International Bakers and Confectionary Workers Union (A. F. of L.). The management tried its best to discourage the workers from joining the union by starting rumors that the company was losing money, etc. But the surprise came when the president of the local, a very conservative man was asked to see the Chief of Police.

The Chief said that he had complaints from workers that they had been threatened to join the union and further stated that violence must stop (no violence or threats were used or even thought of). The Chief of Police also stated that the Spang Baking Co. was losing money and the only reason that the company continued at a loss was because they did not want the workers to be without jobs. The Mayor also sounded his strike-breaking horn, he wrote several letters to the union members advising them against the union. Such cases are not uncommon in this open-shop and company dominated town. The U. S. Steel has one of its largest plants here, The National Tube Company.

## Veteran Dies, Leaves Family In Destitution

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Bert Strass, a veteran of the World War, died on New Year's Day, and thereby hangs a tale.

He enlisted when he was eighteen, fired by the ballyhoo of "democracy," was sent over on the other side and served to the end.

Coming back, he became a taxi driver and worked for some years. Since the permanent depresion arrived, his earnings became less and less, until one day he found himself without a job.

Being a family man, he applied to the government for relief, expecting the government to pay him the money (bonus) due him. But the money went as subsidies to the big Wall Street industries and banks, also to prepare for another imperialist war, so they gave him a relief job at ditch digging.

About a year ago, he became sick, but kept on working on and off, his family had to be supported. He worked until he dropped on the job about a month ago.

They sent him to the Government Veteran's Hospital in the Bronx. His body being weakened from overwork, various complications set in, and on New Year's Day he died.

He leaves a wife and three children aged 13, 6 and 3, in a destitute condition.

All they will get from the government will probably be $600 and the sounding of taps over his grave.

## Report Discrimination in Rent Relief Payment

By a Worker Correspondent

MITCHELL, S. D. — At a recent meeting of the Farmers' and Workers' League of Davison County there was a heated discussion on the rank discrimination practiced by the County Commissioners in the payment of rent, and their absolute refusal to pay in the vast majority of vases. The discussion culminated in a unanimous decision to appear in a body before the County Commissioners at their next regular monthly meeting.

Because the checks of the workers on relief, due the last week of November, were never paid the workers of Davison County, a resolution was adopted, instructing the secretary to write the Governor (in the name of the League) demanding the immediate payment of these checks. Discrimination is charged because other counties had received these checks.

The enforcement of the relief workers' conference to be held in Sioux Falls in February, as well the sending of delegates to the said conference, was unanimously adopted in the form of a resolution.

**The special Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition of the Daily Worker, to be published on Saturday, Jan. 19th, will have significance for every American worker. Canvassers, take orders now! Organizations, don't wait before ordering your bundles!**

## WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

(The Doctors on the Medical Advisory Board do not Advertise)

**Handling the Problem Child**

G. R., West Virginia: The condition which your son is unfortunate enough to suffer from is one which is extremely difficult to treat in the vast majority of private families. It is probable that he suffered from an injury to the brain. This cannot be blamed on your alcoholism at the time of his birth, and probably has nothing to do with your wife's attempt to miscarry. Unfortunately, when the circumstances under which we live, due to the selfishness of a small group of capitalists, make it impossible for you and millions like you to obtain proper medical attention, such accidents continue to happen, causing terrible and entirely unnecessary suffering.

The question is what is the best thing for you to do? Perhaps you remember the days when it was a terrible disgrace to have a relative in a tuberculosis sanitarium. That was only about twenty-five years ago. But that attitude has changed entirely. Today there is almost the same unreasonable attitude toward State Hospitals.

As we stated above, it is practically impossible to treat such cases at home. They require special attention, trained helpers, etc. Consider also that the boy would undoubtedly enjoy a place where he can mix with other children, and where he can play with children who understand him, and whom he can understand.

His temper tantrums might be due to the fact that he is unable to make himself understood, he might be jealous of the people whom he sees are better off than himself; it is impossible for your wife to keep from spoiling him in little ways, etc.

All these difficulties are straightened out in a State Hospital, and there is some chance that he might be actually improved in many little ways. It is important also for you to realize that if you take this step, you will be free to devote yourselves to your daughter. Surely you would not want to sacrifice her welfare for the sake of the unfortunate boy whom you cannot help, anyway?

The step we suggest may sound hard. Try to think it over carefully, from the various points we mention, before you make a decision.

* * *

**Sex Degeneracy**

COMRADE E. G., of Florida asks: "Is sex degeneracy a capitalist institution? Will it be abolished when we get a Soviet America?" He then states: "I think that the sex question should be thoroughly analyzed and publicised from a proletarian viewpoint."

* * *

**Our Reply**

WE agree with your opinion that the sex question should be thoroughly analyzed from a proletarian point of view, and we publish such analyses in our column from time to time. Of course, the column is small and there are many subjects that need discusion. In order to be able to do this on a large scale, we plan to issue a health magazine and perhaps some pamphlets.

We do not know exactly what you mean by sex degeneracy. This term is used for a variety of phenomenons, such as, perversion, homo-sexuality, etc. We feel that many of these activities have their roots in the present structure of society and will be eliminated in a classless society. It is impossible in a letter to give a detailed discussion of these matters. In New York City and nearby places, we give lectures on these subjects and discuss them with the workers.

We will announce in the column the date of publication of our magazine where you will find more detailed discussion on these subjects. In the meantime, we would recommend that you read "Red Virtue" by Ella Winters (Harcourt Brace and Co.), which tells how sex is treated in the Soviet Union.

## Dependents on Charity Have Increased in Boise

By a Worker Correspondent

BOISE, Idaho.—I am writing you today to let you know how conditions are here.

I can't see any improvements. There seems to be more people living on charity now than ever before. All the people I hand out the Daily Worker to, are friendly toward me. Only one has told me to keep away with that Bolshevik paper.

Prices of groceries are soaring up every week. These prices make the poor go hungry.

The farmers are having a hard time. The city will not allow them to peddle their produce without a license, and the merchants just rob the consumers.

## IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

### Two Letters From The South

**ONE of the ambitions of this column is to give a picture of the life of working-class and farm women in various sections of the country. Today, therefore, we print two letters from the South, one from a woman textile worker, the other from a Negro woman sharecropper. The one from the textile worker was turned over to this column by the Committee for the Support of Southern Textile Organization, whose work is actively aiding the fight against the conditions written about in the letter below. The letter from the Negro woman, in a few short sentences, gives a vivid picture of the life of thousands of southern Negro women.**

* * *

Danville, Va.

"DEAR Editor:

"I am a spinner. We have to work so hard when our days' work is done, that I am so tired I can't eat or sleep. They won't let us stop one minute. In fact, the work is speeded up so high, we can't run it, and the doffers can't keep the frames running, and when we have a frame broken down, we don't get paid for it. The bosses make us go out and "rest" one day every week —sometimes two days, whether we want to or not, and we are not allowed to say anything about it. . . ."

* * *

Alabama.

"DEAR COMRADE:

"I am a widow woman with one child age thirteen. I have been on the farm all my life, worked hard. I have been in the sharecropper's union three years, doing all I can to help it spread over the South. I have no crop. I work by the day. I haven't got shoes and clothing, conditions are so bad. I will write again later. . . ."

* * *

READERS of this column — write us about conditions of the women in the section of the country where you live. Women in shops, workers' wives, farmers' wives, what conditions are you living and working under? What are the women around you saying about these conditions? What are you doing to organize the women? These things are very important to the readers of this column. Knowing your conditions, will help them to speak to and organize other women. Sit down, now, and write to us.

* * *

**A friend offers a favorite recipe, which is reputed to be "delicious." Try it and see.**

**"Boil half a pound (or more) of noodles with a couple of large onions and parsley. Drain off the water, and add some butter slightly browned in a pan. Serve on a large platter garnished with a steamed combination of green peppers, onions, tomatoes, and a little garlic (if you like garlic). Steam the vegetables by cutting, washing and frying in a covered pan over a slow fire, to steam in their own juice."**

### Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

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# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

NOW they are giving us a new circus, in the form of this trial of Hauptmann for the Lindbergh kidnapping.

Millions of words will be printed in the newspapers about this case before it is over. Hundreds of reporters are present at Flemington, New Jersey, where the shameful proceedings are being carried on.

The newspapers have actually gloated in their estimates of the amount of space they will give the trial. It will beat the record set up in the Hall-Mills murder case, they claim, and probably shatter every other world record for this sort of degradation.

All the news that's fit to print. This is the slogan of the New York Times, the painted old respectable prostitute. The other newspapers don't pretend to as serious a front. Their alibi is that stale old chestnut of pimps and coke-peddlers, of "giving the public what they want."

The more learned of the newspaper-pimps sometimes address schools of journalism on ethics and the like. In defending the lengths to which they go in printing filth they are fond of quoting some pimping ancestor of theirs (I forget the famous editor's name) who solemnly said, "Whatever God has permitted to happen, I am not too proud to report."

Each newspaper tries to outstrip the other in printing particularly gruesome or sordid details of such a case. Sob-sisters, novelists, psychoanalysts, and doctors of philosophy of the type of Will Durant are hired to pander to the market.

Think of it! Thousands of intellectuals, many of them with college degrees, are employed by millionaires who are good patriots and churchgoers to pour into the ears of millions of other people all the foulest gossip they can gather. It is done with skill, finesse, and the sort of low cunning art American journalism has developed in this work.

When we meet a person among our acquaintances who gloats upon murder stories and sex gossip, and continually babbles and raves of all the horrors that others do not care to dwell on, we put him down as a degenerate of some sort, and avoid him.

But here in such a case as Hauptmann's we find that millions of dollars have been invested to spread this kind of pathological talk, and the millionaires who purvey it, and the reporters who supply it, are even proud of their skill.

* * *

### Peddlers in Dope

MANY newspapermen, sunk in the routine of their profession, will read the foregoing and think it an extreme indictment. I have myself worked on capitalist papers, and reported dozens of these murder trials in the ordinary course of my work, a little nauseated at times, but believing it a normal procedure.

But it is not humanly normal. Any psychologist can tell you that all this newspaper campaign will have a brutalizing and degenerating effect on the mass mind.

In the Soviet Union newspapers do not devote any space to such stories; most of them are reported briefly in an inch or two.

The Soviet Union is trying to lift the masses to a higher cultural level, and since there is no private profiteering in food, clothing, shelter or culture, nobody can pander to the darkest elements in human beings. Printing such news is really a form of exploitation of the vast ignorance that still remains in the masses. It is like teaching a high school boy to use cocaine, which is what some peddlers do all the time.

* * *

### Children of the Poor

THERE are some twenty million on the relief rolls in America, and among them are undoubtedly millions of children. I have seen dozens of kids who are pale, anemic, pitiful things, undersized and starving for food and sunlight. There must be millions of such children. The newspapers never, never report about them. Such news is suppressed. The regiments of sob-sisters and venal novelists and cheap "philosophers" are not turned out to report this great tragedy.

So it is not any sorrow over children that forces the newspaper publishers to print millions of false, sentimental words about the poor Lindbergh child. It is only the lust for newspaper sales and money.

The children of the poor are never kidnapped; they are murdered instead by hunger and capitalism, and it isn't "news."

* * *

WHAT is news in a capitalist land? Whatever happens to the rich and "successful" is news; but the tragedies that visit the homes of the vast majority are not news.

This is what the millionaires and their editors call "democracy."

* * *

### Degrading the Mass Mind

IN THE Soviet Union, unless a murder has some great sociological significance that will influence the destiny of the people, it is tried quietly, and disposed of in a routine way. It is counted as one of the aberrations of human nature, needing a doctor, perhaps, more than a jailor or executioner.

The Kirov assassination, because it may be the signal for a new invasion of the Soviet Union by capitalism's mercenary soldiers, is given great space. But the drunkard who kills his wife is sentenced to ten years and re-educated in a jail that is more like a factory-school. The people are not subjected to the possible mental infection of his example reported at suggestive length in the newspapers.

Let us repeat again and again, this unoriginal, monotonous and horrible truth, that here in America the mass mind is constantly degraded and corrupted with these stories for the sake of MONEY! The pimps are in full cry again, and they will enter every American home and poison men, women and children with their filth.

* * *

### Who is the Real Criminal?

THE Hauptmann case has some social significance. It is merely another incident of life under capitalism, where even babies are killed by the money-maniacs. In the textbooks of a Soviet America it will be used as another minor example of the moral breakdown of this system.

Whether Hauptmann is guilty or innocent is not important. Whatever happens to him, the system will still remain, murdering tens of thousands of proletarian children.

It is capitalism that is the great criminal in all these cases, and it is precisely this criminal who is never mentioned by either the prosecution or the defense.

Colonel Lindbergh is a rank reactionary, yet we are genuinely sorry for anyone whose baby has been killed in this fiendish manner. Let the criminal be found, but why this enormous hullabaloo over one child in a world of war, hunger, and millions of starving children?

Capitalism chooses the news. It must profit capitalism that a circus like this Lindbergh case goes on, this mass degradation. If I were a capitalist publisher I think I would not brag, but hide my head in shame when doing such deeds. Is not their crime almost as bad as that of a kidnapper's? For the sake of money they are degrading the precious human mind.

## TUNING IN

7:00 P. M.-WEAF—Child Labor Amendment—William D. Guthrie, Attorney
WOR—Sports Talk—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7:15-WEAF—Martin Orchestra
WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
WJZ—Plantation Echoes
WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30-WEAF—Trappers Orchestra
WOR—Mystery Sketch
WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
WABC—The O'Neills—Sketch
7:45-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
WOR—Larry Taylor, Baritone
WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Himber Orchestra
WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
WJZ—Jan Garber Supper Club
WABC—Diane—Musical Comedy
8:15-WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
8:20-WEAF—Gladys Swarthout, Soprano; Dance Orchestra
WOR—Dance Orchestra
WJZ—Carefree Carnival
WABC—Kate Smith's Revue
9:00-WEAF—Gypsies Orchestra
WOR—The Witch's Tale
WJZ—Minstrel Show
WABC—Kostelanetz Orchestra
9:30-WEAF—House Party
WOR—Corinna Mura, Soprano
WJZ—Romance Bound—Sketch
WABC—Gluskin Orch.; Block and Sully, Comedy; Gertrude Niesen
9:45-WOR—Vacsey Orchestra
10:00-WEAF—Eastman Orchestra; Lullaby Lady; Male Quartet
WOR—Ionians Quartet
WJZ—America in Music; John Tasker Howard, Narrator
WABC—Wayne King Orchestra
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30-WEAF—The New Congress—Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, Speaker of the House
WOR—Veronica Wiggins, Contralto
WJZ—WIOD, Miami, 5th Annual International Radio Party; Speakers, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Governor David Scholtz of Florida, and Others; Music
WABC—Budgeting Hospital Bills—Frank Van Dyke, Executive Secretary Hospital Council of Essex County, N. J.; Homer Wickenden, Director United Hospital Fund
10:45-WABC—Emery Deutsch, Violin
11:00-WEAF—The Gumming—Sketch
WOR—News
WJZ—Dance Music (to 1:00 A. M.)
WABC—Dance Music (to 1:30 A. M.)
11:15-WEAF—Jesse Crawford, Organ
WOR—Moonbeams Trio

## WORLD *of the* THEATRE

**ACCENT ON YOUTH**, a new comedy by Samson Raphaelson; directed by Benn Levy; with Nicholas Hannen, Constance Cummings, Irene Purcell, Ernest Cossart and Ernest Lawford.

ALTHOUGH the playwright within this play considered the love of an old man for a young woman a matter for tragedy, Samson Raphaelson, the author, being scenarist-in-chief to Herr Lubisch instead of Eugene O'Neill, has preferred to juggle the predicament rather than brood over it. **Accent on Youth**, the result, offers a quiet, tidy, gay little comedy.

With echoes of Molnar and Rostand, it partakes in more ways than one of the theatre rather than life. When its hero, a debonair playwright in his early fifties, is abruptly confronted with the mature and passionate love of his young secretary, his instinctive response is to fling her a pad and to try reproducing her "marevellous" speech for the uses of his latest play. Or, recalling Cyrano in the next act, and once more victim of his own virtuosity, he halts a bare hour before his own marriage to invent a fool-proof exhortation by which his youthful, love-stricken rival may overwhelm his almost wife.

This is pure relaxation and by appropriate standards of grading would rate around a B minus. It lacks the wit of a Coward, nor can it boast the firm dramatic fullness of the best Philip Barry. Yet with the pruning which it has received since the opening night, it ripples along at a sly steady tempo. Of its occasional sparkle no small portion is furnished by the portly and sententious Ernest Cossart, revitalizing the dimmed institution of the comedy butler. Nor will Nicolas Hannen, for his easy congenial skill as an actor and his enviable trick of preserving the shows of youth, be neglected by inquiring Sunday dramatic-page scribes. The versatile Levy family, Benn (by trade a playwright) for his directing; and his wife, Constance Cummings (of screen as well as stage), for her efforts as the unconventional secretary, may well flatter themselves on having done a good job. And for the unpretentious but attractive study which he has designed Jo Mielziner deserves a final bow.

This is in essence a Hollywood romance. It never pretends to impinge on life; consequently distortion is absent. In its place is an evening of innocent amusement.

A. C.

## THE VOICES

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

I have heard a voice
out of the night air saying
"I refuse to accept
unemployment as a permanent condition
BUT
I am asking
Capital and Labor to declare a truce . . ."

The voice of the President
in one of his "intimate
Fireside Talks"
But what if you have no fireside, what
if you have no fire
or one whose mockery of heat
makes an empty stomach seem emptier?
What if YOUR fireside is a park bench
or the floor of a greasy flop?
There are thousands such
No matter!
Let's be intimate and cozy tonight

I have heard a voice
out of the night air

"I am asking
Capital and Labor to declare a truce . . ."

But now there comes another voice
not on the air
a voice
out of the South
the voice
of starving and naked children in Georgia

For public works wages must be cut
the boss has said it
no more 35 cents an hour
or more than the bosses pay
No, that will never do
We don't pay wages like that down here

"I am asking
Capital and Labor to declare a truce . . ."

There comes another voice
the voice of the Bankers grow friendlier
a "new understanding with the Administration"
a "spirit of cooperation"
Let's drop down in the study over our evening Scotch and soda
tune in and listen to our President
at his next little "Fireside Talk"
There will be fewer firesides then
fewer firesides and fewer fires
more men on the benches in the parks . . .
relief rolls must be cut!
No matter!
Let's be intimate and cozy tonight
over our Scotch and soda.

But there is that voice
not on the air
of starving and naked children in Georgia.

## *Chidren Offered Lively Features In New Pioneer*

**NEW PIONEER**, January 1935, vol. IV, No. 9, 22 pp., illus., 5c.

Reviewed by
JOHN EDWARD GRAY

THE current issue of the **New Pioneer** is set off with an unusually attractive cover depicting the interior of a Young Pioneer meeting place. Young Pioneers, black and white, boys and girls, sit at a table reading the magazine for children of workers and farmers, the New Pioneer. Others are entering and a leader is showing a little newcomer a handsome picture of Lenin, who during his life was the boon companion and playmate of many children. The picture is aptly surmounted by the slogan, "Organize the Children."

The text, illustrated throughout in black and white, is written with evident appreciation of child psychology. The contents are varied and nowhere lack in interest or timeliness. For example, we find narrative material on the West Coast waterfront strike, the Spanish revolt, the Saar, a serial on Dimitroff, and biographical material on the three L's for January—Lenin, Liebknecht, and Luxemburg.

Regular department features follow with a new song, some satirical verses, two pages of letters from Young Pioneers, a page on arts and crafts, snatches of humor, stamp club, science and nature — this month involving elementary chemistry—queer animals, art column, puzzle page, and cartoons. All together they make up an issue that will attract new readers and hold the attention of old ones.

Every child should have the privilege of reading and treasuring this splendid number of the **New Pioneer**. The price, five cents, is far below that set for most children's magazines and the contents are unique in their class-conscious appeal. The **New Pioneer** will inspire and fit our children for revolution and the building of socialism in Soviet America.

The editorial board is open to criticism and welcomes new writers and artists who are ready to produce new and better material for the pages of the New Pioneer.

**Bring up the question of greeting the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary at the next meeting of your organization. See that your organization gets on the Honor Roll by sending the greeting as quickly as possible!**

# Party Literature to the Masses

**N. Y. LITERATURE ACTIVES MEET, JAN. 10**

Initiating its drive for an intensified distribution of revolutionary literature during 1935, the New York District Literature Department has called all literature actives to a meeting on Thursday, Jan. 10, at Irving Plaza Hall, 8 p. m. Literature and agit-prop directors of Party units and sections will attend, as well as literature agents in trade unions, workers' clubs and other mass organizations.

A successful meeting will give powerful impetus to the new literature drive and will be a fitting answer to the anti-Communist campaign being carried on by the Hearst press and other enemies of the working class. All workers organizations are invited to send their literature agents or representatives to this meeting.

* * *

**LITERATURE FOR LENIN MEMORIAL CAMPAIGN**

The Lenin Memorial Campaign is carried on by our Party with the view of popularizing the teachings of Lenin intensively during this month and convincing the working masses that only in struggle, under the leadership of our Leninist Communist Party, will Lenin's teachings be made a living reality in the United States.

The major weapon in the campaign to bring Lenin's teachings to the workers is literature, particularly the pamphlets and books written by Lenin and Stalin. While there is a long list of materials which are appropriate for the campaign, it will perhaps be most fruitful for the literature agents to concentrate on the following pamphlets:

1—**Foundation of Leninism**—Joseph Stalin—Special Edi. .10
2—**A Letter to American Workers**—V. I. Lenin ..... .05
3—**The Lenin Heritage**—Joseph Stalin ..... .03
4—**Ready for Defense**—K. E. Voroshilov ..... .05
5—**The U. S. S. R. and the League of Nations**—M. M. Litvinov ..... .03
6—**Lenin on the Jewish Question** ..... .05
**Lenin on the Women's Question**—Clara Zetkin... .05
**Leninism**—A. Bubnov ... .05

(And 20 other titles in the Little Lenin Library, outstanding of which are "State and Revolution," "Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism," "Left-Wing' Communism: An Infantile Disorder," "The Proletarian Revolution and Renegade Kautsky.")

There are also the pamphlets "Lenin" and "Problems of Leninism" by Stalin in the Little Lenin Library, and R. Palme Dutt's "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin." And last but not least—the Lenin Sets.

Without a widespread distribution of this literature, the Lenin Memorial Campaign cannot be successful. Organize without delay your literature distribution for the campaign.

* * *

**NEW COVER DESIGN FOR "THE COMMUNIST"**

The January Lenin Memorial Issue of "The Communist" is ready today. It has a new cover, attractively printed in red and black on a light grey paper. This new, modern cover should help considerably to increase the sales of the theoretical organ of our Party.

Special efforts must be made to achieve a great increase in the circulation through the sections, units and mass organizations, and at workers' meetings during 1935. The Lenin Memorial Campaign affords an opportunity for a splendid beginning.

* * *

**PAMPHLETS IN THE SPANISH LANGUAGE**

AFTER a great deal of clamor from many districts, we made available many pamphlets, both theoretical and agitational, in the Spanish language. Our districts and sections are slow to take advantage of this. Particularly from New York, California, Colorado, Texas and Florida, where there are large numbers of Spanish-speaking workers, we should be getting constant orders for this valuable material.

We have already published "Why Communism" (10 cents), "The Soviet Union—Your Questions Are Answered" (5 cents), and "What Every Worker Should Khow About the N.R.A." (5 cents) in Spanish. We have imported from Spain such Marxist-Leninist classics as "The Communist Manifesto," "Wage Labor and Capital," "State and Revolution," "Foundations of Leninism," "Left-Wing Communism," and several others. Most of these theoretical materials are priced at 10, 20, and 30 cents, with a few at 80 cents.

We recently received a complaint from the Los Angeles Section Literature Director that these prices are too high.

Once our own comrades are convinced of the importance of the study of this literature, there is no doubt but that, despite the price difficulties, a way will be found for its purchases and study, if not by individual workers, then collectively by groups.

The possibilities of more and larger editions of our revolutionary literature in Spanish, together with cheaper prices, must also depend on the building up of a broader literature distribution among the Spanish-speaking workers. Already so much money has been invested, particularly in the three pamphlets already published in this country and which are not being distributed properly, that the possibility of further publication is definitely curtailed for the time being. Every district, section, unit and workers' organization in which there are Spanish-speaking workers must help to change this situation.

* * *

**WRITE UP EXPERIENCES FOR THIS COLUMN**

Thus far, with one or two exceptions the literature directors in the Party units, sections, and districts have failed to send in material for this column.

As stated when the column was started, its purpose is to provide an exchange whereby the valuable experiences of each locality can become the property of all the localities, thereby aiding literature distribution through the whole Party. The main bulk of the material printed in this column must come from that part of the literature apparatus closest to the masses — the district, section and unit literature departments. These must write up their experiences in distributing literature and send them in to the Literature Commission, P. O. Box 87, Sta. D, N. Y. C.

The articles should be brief and to the point. And they should be sent in regularly.

# *Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin*

By R. PALME DUTT

**The Daily Worker is printing serially the extremely valuable and popular booklet by R. Palme Dutt, "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published by International Publishers.**

**January 21 will be the eleventh anniversary of the death of Lenin. During these ten years the teachings of Lenin have spread to ever wider sections of the globe, inspiring the workers and oppressed to greater assaults on capitalism.**

**The Daily Worker considers it a great service to its readers to be able to present this clear and excellent portrayal of the life and teachings of the great leader of the working class, V. I. Lenin.**

* * *

**CHAPTER II.**
**The Life of Lenin**
**III**

BY THE issue (illegally) of his first important work in 1894, "Who Are the Friends of the People and How Do They Fight the Social-Democrats?" Lenin closed accounts with the Narodniki, and laid down the political line of social-democracy in Russia. He showed on the basis of facts the course of economic development; he showed the role of the working class as the future leader of the revolution for the overthrow of absolutism and the victory of socialism; and he showed the next steps that were necessary for the building of a Social-Democratic Party.

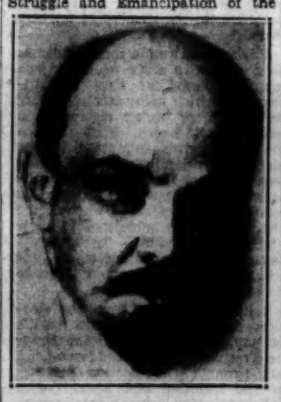
Alongside this, on the other front, in 1894, he opened fire on legal Marxism by his "Economic Content of Narodnik Theory and its Criticism in Mr. Struve's Book," and showed that legal Marxism leads to the camp of the bourgeoisie.

This fight on two fronts, the clear demarcation of the line of revolutionary social-democracy from opposing tendencies, and at the same time concrete explanation of practical tasks, was characteristic of Lenin's leadership from the outset.

At the same time Lenin and the group of revolutionary Marxists organized groups of workers from the Petersburg factories. The distinctive character of their work was that they combined agitation and organization of the workers on the basis of their immediate conditions and the first elementary forms of class struggle with training the workers in political understanding, in the principles of Marxism, and in the consciousness of their political roles as the future leaders of the revolution. This union of politics and the masses, of the revolutionary political struggle and of the daily class struggle, was from first to last one of the secrets of Bolshevism and of its strength.

* * *

IN 1895 Lenin and his group were able to form the Union for the Struggle and Emancipation of the



Working Class, the precursor of the Social-Democratic Party. The Union was able to lead the rising strike movement in Petersburg. In the same year, 1895, Lenin, after a visit to Plekhanov in Switzerland (who recognized in Lenin the future leader of the Russian Revolution), was preparing to issue an illegal worker's newspaper, the Workers' Cause, to hold together and guide the rising movement. But on the eve of its issue he was arrested, and after a year's imprisonment, exiled for three years to Siberia till 1900.

He continued his work under these conditions, assisting in the leadership of the strike movement from prison in Petersburg, and writing in Petersburg and in exile, among other things, "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," which became and remains a classic work.

He was joined in Siberia in exile by Krupskaya, who had been one of the leading members of the revolutionary Marxist group in Petersburg; they continued their common life and work without a break until Lenin's death.

By 1898 the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party was formed at a first congress in Minsk; but Lenin in exile was not able to take part. The "Manifesto" of the Congress was in fact drafted by the leader of legal Marxism, Struve.

* * *

A PERIOD of confusion and weakness of direction in the young social-democracy followed. The old guard of the leaders of revolutionary Marxism around Lenin of 1894-8 were all in prison or exile. Those who came now to the front fell under the influence of opportunist ideas, especially emanating from western social-democracy.

It was at this time (1899) that Bernstein issued his book which began the campaign of revisionist socialism against revolutionary Marxism, and opened an international battle in the name of "freedom of criticism" (in reality, passing over to bourgeois ideas) against "orthodoxy" (Marxism). At the same time, opportunism took on a distinctive character in Russia in the theory and practice which became known as Economism, reflecting certain western models.

The advocates of this tendency argued that "politics" was above the heads of the workers; that Social-Democrats should concentrate on leading and organizing the workers on the basis of their immediate practical interests in the daily economic struggle against the employers, as in British trade unionism; and that from this economic struggle would later develop political consciousness and the political struggle. This conception meant, in fact, leaving the political field to the bourgeoisie; it meant, as the example of British trade unionism showed, servitude to the bourgeoisie.

Lenin at once opened merciless war on these opportunist tendencies which were endangering the whole future of the Russian working-class movement, and would have produced only servile laborism in place of revolutionary social-democracy. As soon as he was back in Russia, he began a series of articles, which finally reached completed form in the book "What Is To Be Done?" published in 1902. (International Publishers.)

In this book the distinctive contribution of Bolshevism to the working-class movement first appears, fully armed; and its contents remain of vital importance to the international working-class movement to-day.

* * *

THE essence of "What Is To Be Done?" is the demonstration of the leading political role of revolutionary social-democracy, and the exposure of the false, supposedly "Marxist theory" of the "spontaneous" development of the class struggle of the workers to socialist consciousness and revolution. The spontaneous class struggle of the workers against the capitalists does not yet lead to socialist consciousness, but only to trade union consciousness, which remains subordinate to capitalist ideas. Marxism, or socialist consciousness, requires complete scientific knowledge of social laws and the conditions of social transformation; this does not arise naturally for the workers, who are cut off from knowledge; it must be taught.

Socialist consciousness, the revolutionary consciousness of the workers of their historic role, not merely as a special section in society fighting for their limited immediate interests, but as the leaders of social transformation, as the leaders of the struggle of all the oppressed, the destroyers of the old society and the builders of a new society; this consciousness must be awakened in the workers by the active leadership of social-democracy.

This is the task of social-democracy. Social-democrats must not therefore be satisfied with confining themselves to special, limited, narrow, supposedly "working-class" interests; their agitation and leadership must range over every political issue, must raise the fight against the existing order at every point.

To accomplish these tasks, the old, loose, amateurish forms of organization and methods of work are useless; in the conflict with the modern state machine, they are like primitive handicrafts pitted against large-scale machine industry. Social-democracy must be organized as a disciplined, centralized party based on democratic centralism, and led by professional revolutionaries, trained and capable of conducting the fight against the existing order at every point and through every stage of the struggle.

These conceptions, expressed with all the explosive power of original and genuinely revolutionary thought, carrying forward Marxism realistically to all the problems of the existing struggle, burst like a bombshell through Russian social-democracy.: On these conceptions the Bolshevik Party led by Lenin was built up, and the revolutionary working-class movement in Russia was trained.

(To Be Continued)

# Questions *and* Answers

**Question:** In the Daily Worker of December 31 there was a news story that seems questionable to me. It stated that Congressman Dickstein of the Committee to Investigate Un-American Activity had secreted police in his house to assault a workers' delegation. How could he have prepared for the event if he was out of town?—J. B.

**Answer:** The story that you refer to carried an incorrect headline which implied that Mr. Dickstein was in New York at the time of the attack on the workers' delegation. Otherwise it correctly reported what occurred. A workers' committee which had been elected by a meeting of the Downtown Unemployment Councils went to Mr. Dickstein's home to protest against his dangerous attacks upon the working class carried on behind the pretense of investigating fascist activities. They also demanded that he endorse the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

Two weeks before the delegation called at his home they had sent telegrams to him telling him why they wanted to see him and announcing the day and hour of their arrival. Mr. Dickstein ducked seeing the workers. But it is hard to believe that the police attacked the delegation without some previous knowledge on his part.

As you will remember the police were lurking in the hallway, and assaulted the workers without any warning. Mr. Dickstein's brother was in the house at the time but made no effort to intervene when the police brutally beat the workers. One member of the delegation was severely injured. His wound was closed by a physician called by sympathetic social workers at the Henry Street Settlement. The police had refused to call an ambulance or help the worker in any way. Latest reports from the attending physician indicate that the worker's head injuries may result in partial paralysis.

Mr. Dickstein subsequently delivered a bitter verbal attack against the delegation. He called upon the police commissioner to refuse to issue permits in the future to any delegation which attempted to picket his home.

He obviously knew that the delegation was coming to see him, and must have known beforehand that the police intended to break up the demonstration. They are not in the habit of beating up workers on the spur of the moment. Their actions are deliberately carried out upon order from above with the purpose of terrorizing and intimidating militant workers.

The answer to Mr. Dickstein as to all capitalist terror is to increase our demonstrations ten-fold and a hundred-fold. Then our protests and demands will strike home, and Mr. Dickstein will be forced to see workers' delegations whether he likes it or not. Only mass pressure will force the ruling class and its representatives to listen to, and grant workers' demands.

Little Lefty — Get Wise! — by del

## L. O. W. T. of Chicago To Hold First New Theatre Night Jan. 12

CHICAGO.—The League of Workers' Theatres, after having undergone a complete reorganization as a result of its annual Midwest Conference, is preparing for its first New Theatre Nite. The important subject "The Negro and the Theatre," will be discussed. It is especially appropriate at this time because of the presence of "Stevedore" in the city, and because of the increasing attacks on the Negro workers of Chicago, notably in the Newton case. The first L. O. W. T. New Theatre Nite will be held on Jan. 12, at the John Reed Club, 508 South State Street.

# Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1935


## A United Front for Insurance Program

ROOSEVELT is starting action on his latest "social security" program with a rush.

Of course, this program will give the millions of jobless workers and millions more of employed even less "social security" than they have now.

And just how much "social security" the American working class has now is known by every worker who daily faces either the starvation of unemployment, or the terrible prospect of losing one's job at any moment depending on the whim and needs of the employers.

As usual, the Roosevelt "social security" plan, when examined closely as outlined by government spokesmen, turns out to be not only an immense gold brick as far as any real, immediate benefits for the 15,000,000 jobless and the working class are concerned. It is, actually, nothing but a scheme to drive millions of families off the Federal relief rolls, to smash all Federal relief appropriations and restore the miserable inadequacies of local relief, and to set up an army of forced laborers to act as an instrument to drive all wages down all over the country.

• • •

ROOSEVELT made much ado about his national program for national "social security." But what is his real program?

It turns out to be nothing but the passage of Congressional measures to authorize support for LOCAL LEGISLATION BY THE STATES!

The Federal government will not give the masses a single direct cent for "social security" under Roosevelt's so-called unemployment insurance and old age pension plans!

The New York Times, organ of the Wall Street capitalists, makes no bones about this:

**"In no event will unemployment insurance be used as a term to cover cash benefits paid to those currently unemployed . . . old age pensions will be instituted without heavy cost to the Federal government by placing them on a contributory basis . . . whatever is enacted by the Federal government will represent an effort to encourage and correlate the work of the states."**

It is to this miserable fraud that Roosevelt's grandiose "social security" talk boils down!

Meanwhile, the real work of driving the jobless into forced labor camps at starvation wages will move rapidly ahead!

Is it not clear that the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill now being discussed at the National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance in Washington must become the rallying point of the fight for a real relief and unemployment insurance program to be paid for by the bankers and employers?

From Roosevelt and his Wall Street government, the jobless and their families, the millions of exploited workers of America can never expect a single benefit. Only what the mass power of the workers forces from Roosevelt and his Wall Street masters will be granted. Build the united front for the workers' unemployment and social insurance program!

## Caught with the Goods

THE Latvian ambassador, examining the facts in the assassination of Kirov, and the implication of his Leningrad Consul General Bissnieks in the crime has admitted that the action of the consul "was not activity of a diplomatic type."

In other words, the gentleman was caught with the goods!

He was the organizing link for the German Fascist government and the pay-off man for the spies, saboteurs and assassins sent into the Soviet Union to stir up war provocations.

As "Izvestia" and "Pravda," Soviet newspapers, point out in editorials, extracts of which are published in the Daily Worker today, the guiding hand of the whole assassination plot was the Nazi government of Germany.

Driven to desperation, Hitler has dotted all Europe with assassinations in an effort to explode the world into a new bloody war. First, it was the murder of Dollfuss, in an effort by the Nazis to seize Austria. When this failed, the Nazis through their Hungarian agents assisted the assassins of King Alexander in an effort to draw the Balkans into a war.

And when all this failed, they utilized every counter-revolutionary force they could contact, in order to strike a blow against the Soviet Union, in order to give the signal for war against the workers' fatherland.

• • •

IS IT any wonder that the capitalist press, and their Trotzkyite assistants, try to pile confusion upon confusion to befuddle the workers?

Is it any wonder that the German Fascists, who are implicated up to the neck in this assassination, follow the Trotzkyite line of trying to insist that it was a "personal affair" between Nicholaev and Kirov? The Latvian Ambassador can see nothing personal in his consul's relations with the assassin Nicholaev.

As more and more proof comes out in public about those involved in the assassination plots against the workers' fatherland, the whole capitalist press stoops to the lowest vituperation against the Soviet Union.

Not since the early days of the proletarian revolution in Russia were there such streams of slanders, vilification, lies and such bitter hatred against the fortress of the world revolution as is now expressed in the whole capitalist press, from the yellow gutter sheets of Hearst to the dignified mud-slinging of the hypocritical New York Times.

The American ruling class cannot conceal its fiery hate against the proletariat in the Soviet Union which that proletariat in its revolutionary vigor strikes its enemies a fatal blow.

The American workers, however, should see through the tissue of lies. They are of the same brand of lies the capitalist press throws around the strike struggles here, the same stream of dirt the capitalist press unlooses against the American workers when they fight for a decent living standard, for union recognition, for the most elementary rights—in short, when the American workers fight against their own bloody-handed masters.

## Why We Reds Want to Destroy Capitalism

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in his message to Congress said:

"No wise man has any intention of destroying what is known as the profit motive; because by the profit motive we mean the right by work to earn a decent livelihood for ourself and family."

Well, we reds **do** want to destroy the profit system. And we want at this time to present a witness.

This witness is an auto worker. We don't know whether he belongs to any political party. We don't know what his political creed is.

But he tells the truth about his experience with the profit motive, the profit system. This worker slaved for 28 years under the profit system in Detroit. Listen to his testimony, given at the open N.R.A. hearings Dec. 15 in Detroit (the "Henderson" referred to is Leon Henderson of the N.R.A.; Mr. Madden is the auto worker):

"CHAIRMAN HENDERSON: Let me understand that: $360 for a year for each of the two past years?

"MR. MADDEN: **Three hundred and sixty dollars for the entire two years. The reason, of course, for that, I cannot give because it is debarred from the hearing.** (Laughter.) . . . I would like to point out, that **young men are not** particularly interested in entering employment under the present conditions of the industry **because there is maintained a penal system in the shops, a system in which men of spirit, men who would be expected to have spirit, and those are more particularly the young, practically have to hang their citizenship and their manhood and their self-respect on the gate when they go into these places of employment.** (Applause.)

"They are treated with about the amount of courtesy and consideration that they could find or perhaps less than they could find in the penal institutions. I am pointing this out as one of the effects on the workers, the young men. I know that these layoffs have forced them into bootlegging, manufacturing of illicit alcohol, burglary, robbery and other means, legal or otherwise, by which they could raise the necessary money to meet the requirements of youth, amusement and the things like that of life to which they are fully entitled.

"On the older man the effect has been different. The effect that I have found, I have found it to be in my own case, a deterioration physically. A deterioration which is accelerated each year, and accelerated particularly by the worry attached to the layoff itself, to the fact that one is laid off, to the fact that one cannot supply their families with the necessary things. All these things tend to tear a man down, and, of course, make him less able to perform. What he will find when he returns to the shops is an increased speed-up in the job he formerly occupied or held."

• • •

IS ANY more simple and blood-curdling accusation against the profit system possible?

We don't know whether this man ever read one line written by Communists describing capitalist democracy as just the disguised dictatorship of the capitalists. But who can tell more vividly, more dramatically of the horrors of the profit system, than this worker who relates in simple, straightforward fashion his experience after 28 years of work for the auto barons?

Crime—starvation—misery—war—fascism: these are what the profit system stands for. These are its fruits, which it creates each day that it continues its existence.

The sweet phrases of a Roosevelt cannot obscure this fact. No conscious worker or farmer will be fooled by the President's honeyed words. The plain facts of the auto worker, Madden, hurls the lie into the teeth of the capitalist politician, Roosevelt.

## The Generous Utilities

ALFRED H. SCHOELLKOPF, president of the powerful Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, announced on Saturday on behalf of that company and its numerous affiliates, that he would reduce power rates voluntarily.

Daily Worker readers will recall Mr. Schoellkopf as the gentleman whose power company was exposed in these columns recently as having profited by sending double light bills to relief clients in Cohoes, N. Y. Mr. Schoellkopf is not only head of an extremely profitable utility company, but also of the apparently non-profit-making State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

One can therefore look with a certain amount of suspicion at Mr. Schoellkopf's generous offers to reduce light bills. The suspicion is deepened when we examine his proposals in detail.

Mr. Schoellkopf explains his sudden conversion to rate reduction by suggesting that in New York State the so-called "Washington Plan" be used. "This," he says, "is based on the promotion of greater use of electricity. . . ."

This is precisely the point. Mr. Schoellkopf is giving away ice in the Winter. If considerably more electricity is used, then there will be a cut in rates. The essence of the whole idea is to jack up electricity consumption as a whole so as not to cut the present swollen utility profits. On the contrary, as experience with the "Washington plan" has proved, utility profits will swell through increased use of power.

Demagogic politicians, from Roosevelt to La-Guardia, have taken unto themselves the plumed helmets of warriors against the utilities. A legislative committee is investigating—superficially to be sure—the power companies in New York State. Recommendations for slight reductions will be proposed. Municipally-owned and operated power plants have become popular demands, particularly among the lower middle class and the small manufacturers who use considerable quantities of electric power.

Hence Mr. Schoellkopf's moves.

To workers, farmers and people of the middle class who make up the bulk of light consumers, the lesson should be plain. If only the threat of investigation forces Mr. Schoellkopf and the great utilities to promise rate reduction, what would a genuine mass movement of consumers do?

Rate-payers should organize and demand basic reductions, not on any long range "Washington plan," but here and now, no matter how much or how little power is used. At the same time, steep taxation of the profits of the utilities, to be used for unemployment relief, should be demanded. The Daily Worker will give this fight its energetic support.

## Party Life

### Political Studies For Party Members And Some Problems

READING your appeal for new Party members in the Daily Worker and also that members write relating their experiences, I shall try my best to point what I think are mistakes in our local units and hoping you will correct me if I am wrong.

First of all, I want to tell you how I came to join the Party. One year ago I happened to be on a local strike committee. It was a strike of about 600 unorganized glass workers. The local Party was very weak at the time, in fact the organizer was in reality the only active member. His incorrect approach made the red scare very successful for the company. We got a 12½ per cent raise and went back to work. Later the company fired the most militant workers as they usually do. Of the strike committee two of us were fired. I was included. To make it short, I heard Earl Browder speak on the Austrian rebellion in February and in March I was a member of the Party. The other member of the strike committee also joined in the McKeesport unit. Since that time the Party has grown and improved many times its former strength.

We have twenty-seven members in the Party. The Unemployed Council local is one of the strongest in our district. We have an I. W. O. and the beginning of a good steel union. I myself have taken the responsibility of building a Y. C. L. and have eight members now. Three of them work in the same glass company that fired me and we expect to have a good Y. C. L. shop unit functioning very soon.

Now that there is a fair movement here, there is a tendency of ill feeling between Party members. For example, we have as secretary a young college graduate who has been teaching us political economy. He seems to think that all Party members and Y. C. L.'ers should study political economy to be good Party members. Now, he has been teaching our very new Y. C. L. and I noticed that they were not very much interested.

At a Party unit meeting, I suggested that we teach them lighter subjects, and our secretary, because he was very peeved, stated that the Y. C. L. would fall apart without political economy. In plain words I told him that he was all wet and hoped to build a much stronger Y. C. L., one that will do some real work in the shop, one that will put Marxism into practice and not only study and theorize. I also proposed that we admit into the Party six women who happen to be wives of Party members and they are very active in the women's league. One of them happens to be my wife. He was against this, saying that we should take them in one or two at a time and teach them political economy. Now, my wife has not the mental capacity to study such a dry subject.

Although I myself study political economy and realize that it is very good to study, I hold that political economy alone will not make good Communists. I think that comrades like our secretary who seems to have a political economy complex should be corrected by the District. But the District, seeing that we are doing good work, thinks that we do not need their attention. Comrades, this might appear not very important, but it is. You see there are a few other Party members who think he is correct and there is a tendency of ill-feeling in the units.

Another situation that must be straightened out is the unconscious bureaucratic methods of our organizer. Our organizer is one of the most active in the District and deserves a lot of credit, but this one fault minimizes his popularity. We hope that he will assume a more good-natured manner, not only with Party members, but with all workers. We have called him down many times, but it's of no use.

I will look for an answer to this letter in the column "Party Life" of the Daily Workers.

Comradely yours,
S. A., Glassport, Pa.

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**Editorial Note**

WE DO not think it is the intention of the writer of this letter to oppose the teaching of political economy, although this might be inferred from his letter. Lenin's statement that "without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary practice" is one about which there can be no argument. However, we should not attempt to plunge the new Party members, who have done no previous reading and studying, into a highly theoretical course in political economy. Elementary courses in fundamentals of Communism should be arranged, and after the comrades have mastered these, they should be led farther along the road of revolutionary theory.

Certainly this question should not be made the subject of controversy and ill-feeling in the units.

This course should also be followed with the women who are active in the Women's League. They should not be kept out of the Party until they have mastered political economy, but taken in, and trained in the course of their work. We do not at all agree with the writer of the above letter, that these women have not the mental capacity to master political economy. Women have the same mental capacities as men. They only need the opportunity to develop them.

## Linen Mill 'Recognizes' Strikebreakers' 'Union'

DUDLEY, Mass., Jan. 6.—Although settlement of the recent strike at its mill provided for recognition of the United Textile Workers Union, the Stevens Linen Company here announced Saturday, that it equally recognizes the Linen Workers Protective Association, a company union composed of strikebreakers, who remained at work during the strike. Company officials cynically announced that this makes the plant a "union shop."

"TWO CONGRESSES" by Limbach

## An Election Meeting in a Soviet Textile Factory

By Vern Smith

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—Elections to the city soviet and to the soviets of the ten raions or wards of Moscow began Dec. 10, and most of the biggest factories did their voting on the 10th and 11th.

Several meetings had to be held at the larger plants, so that each shift got its chance to ballot, and even several meetings at a time in some plants because of the lack of halls large enough to hold the whole shift. Other meetings on a territorial basis are now being held for housewives and workers of officers and institutions not large enough for single meetings. In the Soviet city the basis of representation for industrial workers is the factory, so many delegates from each plant, according to the number of workers in it.

The actual election meeting comes as a climax to a six weeks' or two months' period of election campaign, in which many meetings were held by these worker electors, and many reports heard. First, the Soviets themselves submitted to the electorate a detailed analysis of the work of each member. Then the members of the soviets reported at meetings held of those who elected them, and were submitted to criticism and discussion. These meetings, or later ones, drew up just what the workers wanted them to do in the soviets.

I have just come from the election at the Trekhgornaya textile factory, 6,400 workers, in the Krasno-Presnaya raion of Moscow. I sat through the election meeting of the spinning and weaving and calico printing departments' morning shift. The meeting began at 2 p.m. in the factory's own theatre located near the plant and near the big colony of new apartment houses in which the employes of this factory live.

**Shows Realism**

The first thing, and a very significant thing for it shows the realism of the Soviet worker, and the knowledge that he runs industry through his soviet government, was the mingling of production campaign and election.

The whole raion was decorated (like the other nine raions) with street banners proclaiming the construction and industrial output successes so far achieved and announcing the plans for the future. Workers left their looms and spinning frames, formed in column and preceded by bands of music, marched singing from the plant to the meeting. They bore huge red signs: "Elect the best to the Soviets!" and they carried also great wheel-shaped frames displaying the new materials their plant is producing. The bulk of the Trekhgornaya plant production now is composed of 76 new sorts of beautifully patterned cloths, manufacture of which began only this year.

The long procession wound its way, singing the "Premoria Partisans' Song" and other revolutionary and popular airs, every one excited and laughing, band music and accordion music bursting forth every little way along the line, and with the flaunting rainbow of fine woven cottons above them. Many of the women and girls wore handkerchief head dresses made of the latest product of Trekhgorka looms.

**Poured Into Theatre**

They poured into all doors of the theatre, and filled it in a few minutes. Admission was by presentation of the election notices pryiously sent to each elector by the election commission.

Once inside music and singing continued, and a couple of girls, unable to retrans their high spirits, climbed to the stage where the presidium and the members of the election commission sat, and performed a lively jig, to the great appreciation of the audience.

All around the balcony of the theatre ran a sign: "Under the Banner of Soviets We Won the October Revolution — Long Live the Soviets, Bearers of Leninist Policies!"

Finally the chairman rang for order. The meeting was opened by a representative of the elections commission. He announced that in these departments, 1,738 workers had the right to vote. Every worker here over the age of 18 votes, since in this plant there are no capitalists, former members of the Czar's police, or priests, or others of the small number of disfranchised people. There were present 1,707, most of those absent being ill or away because of other grave reasons. Therefore the attndance could be considered practically 100 per cent.

The floor was given to Kogan, woman member and one of the secretaries of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party.

Here, again, the fact that the worker runs industry, and that his interest in government is the same as his interest in a correct operation of industry and the building of socialism came to the front. For Kogan spoke for two hours, not on what would be called politics in America, but on the achievements, and failures in some cases, of the city and raion soviets in carrying out the industrial and construction program, and on the plan for the future. She mentioned that unemployment "has been forgotten—it doesn't exist." She told of the threefold increase in the payroll since 1930. She pointed to the liquidation of illiteracy. She censured the slow development of the Moscow coal basin. She praised the Trekhgornaya mill as one of the best in the fight for quality: "We want our women to be one hundred times better dressed than the women of capitalist countries." She showed how correct it was to develop heavy industry first, and then light industry. Now it is light industry's turn, and it goes forward on a sure basis of a big functioning heavy industry, supplying it with machinery. She showed that one sixth of Moscow floor space was now in new houses built while the outgoing Soviet deputies were in office, but that it is not enough and the house building program must occupy a central place in the minds of the incoming deputies: "We demand that our living apartments shall eventually become a hundred times more beautiful and more comfortable than those of capitalist countries!"

Kogan explained the abolition of bread rationing, due to the successes in industrialization and agriculture, she told of the problems of public feeding, for 2,400,000 Moscovites, exclusive of children fed at school, now eat in factory dining rooms and similar institutions. She pledged a remedy for the shortage of theatres and clubs, mentioned that Moscow grew by one million inhabitants during the last four years, and generally went through the whole program of building socialism, with occasional reference to some demand that the Trekhgornaya workers had made and which was either fulfilled or not fulfilled. In general they were carried out. If not, she told why.

After Kogan finished the chairman called for discussion, and 61 voters asked for the floor.

A girl political instructor in one of the departments of the mill told of the great gain in political consciousness of the non-party workers, who debate such subjects as "Why the U.S.S.R. Was Asked to Join the League of Nations," etc., and give the general answer, "Because we are strong now."

(To Be Continued)

## South African Officials Ban Marx Writings

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 6.—The Communist Manifesto, the declaration of the rights of workers and their revolutionary aims written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, has been banned in South Africa. The ban was first put into operation recently when a traveller was found to have a copy in his luggage. Along with 24 other books, it was not allowed to enter the country.

The ban was placed under an additional clause to the Customs Act, which had been rushed through the South African Parliament in July, enabling the government to prohibit the importation of "objectionable and indecent literature."

Previously the government had been stopping from time to time the introduction into the country of such publications as the "Labor Monthly," "Moscow News," etc. This measure was challenged in the courts, which held that under existing law the government had no power to stop such publications. Hence the amendment. As soon as this was passed, the Citizens' Rights Committee organized a deputation representing the Federated Trades and Labor Councils, the Labor Party and the Communist Party to visit the Minister of the Interior, asking him to guarantee that the amendment would not be operated against working class publications that are permitted in Great Britain. The Minister replied that owing "to the peculiar race question existing in South Africa," he could give no such guarantee.

## Security Need Shown in Talk By Van Kleeck

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Security of livelihood must be made the leading aim and obligation of the American nation, Mary van Kleeck, noted social worker and chairman of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, declared in an address on Saturday to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

The objective and test of all economic policies, she said, is this security of livelihood for the toiling population. The government and the economic system must bear this responsibility.

Miss van Kleeck dwelt upon the larger issues before the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. She pointed out that while the Congress of workers must put forward a program for an unemployment and social insurance program, they must also concern themselves with the wider program of economic security for all workers and their families.

It was in the light of this objective—"of a people's movement for security," she asserted, that the immediate details of the program should be understood.

In her address, which was full of hard common sense she dealt with the new principles introduced by the Workers Bill: workers' control over the administration of the bill; income taxes on high incomes as the source of funds; and compensation for all forms of security, especially that arising out of mass unemployment.

Miss van Kleeck concluded by saying that the demand for unemployment and social insurance must be followed by steps toward increasing the productivity of the nation as the basis for increased employment. But the policies of teh Roosevelt regime are in the opposite direction, she said, towards restricting production, destroying crops and taking like measures for "the immediate purpose of maintaining profits by raising prices and by making government funds available to sustain interest on bonds and property returns."

She made a plea for united action to win the program drawn up by the National Congress. This was no paper program that had been worked out, she said. "The American people and especially the workers have been drawing together during these years of insecurity and distress, and the basis is thereby laid for united action in which workers in the professions shall contribute out of their technical knowledge to make this movement sound for the development of the United States, and workers in all industries and farmers should test in their own experiences the conclusions of the scientists and technicians. This is a task not for one group, but for the nation as a whole led by organized workers, industrial, agricultural and professional."

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### Horse Deal Over Ethiopia Pay Off to Mussolini Defenders of Kweiyang

ONE of the most vicious pieces of imperialist horse-trading is now going on at the expense of the Negro people in Abyssinia. This deal is having its repercussions throughout the world.

Foreign Minister Laval of France is in Rome, arranging the details, while Mussolini's army is in Abyssinia (also known as Ethiopia), and his military supply ships are rushing war equipment through the Red Sea with British and French acquiescence. Laval's purpose in visiting Mussolini is to draw Italy, formerly the most bitter antagonist of French policy in the Balkans, closer to French interests. To do so he has to offer a consideration. The consideration is to be the bleeding body of Ethiopia.

In return for Mussolini's approval of blocking German Fascism from penetrating into Austria, and in further consideration of Italy's relinquishing its ambitions in Jugoslavia, France's ally, Laval is to confirm his promise to Italy that she can take a good slice of Ethiopia. It will require a fairly large slice, too, for Mussolini to give up his appetite in Europe and the Mediterranean area, and it seems as if this has been granted to him through agreement of Britain and France.

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ETHIOPIA is the last remaining independent country in Africa, one of untold undeveloped wealth. It is now the intention of Italy, France and Britain to carve Ethiopia to bits, leaving to Mussolini's gunmen the job of making the first raid.

Mussolini has already begun his invasion of Ethiopia, but it seems now as if plunder in that country will begin in earnest after certain recent conversations between Mussolini and the British and French representatives.

Not a gun can be run through the Red Sea to Italian Somaliland, which borders Ethiopia to the north, without the British gunboats knowing about it. With their navel base at Aden, Arabia, directly across from Djibouti, French port of entry into Ethiopia, the British know every move made by the other powers in Ethiopia.

With Mussolini's grabbing of territory in the North, the British robbers can sate their desires in the upper Nile reaches around Lake Tsana, Ethiopia, the French can also pick up some crumbs around French Somaliland.

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"L'HUMANITE," central organ of the Communist Party of France, dealing with the situation in Ethiopia some weeks before Laval went to Rome, declared:

"Today it is probable that a free hand has been given to Italy by France in Abyssinia. . . .

"Mussolini has always declared that the peace treaty of 1919 always dealt meagerly with the 'victorious' Italy. France and England, he says, grabbed the former German colonies.

"It seems that they are going to grant him some part of French Somaliland, that small colony on the Red Sea, of which the capital is Djibouti. This grant will permit Italy to adjust its difficulties of communication with Abyssinia, and that is to say in plain language, to assist Italy in its systematic robbery and pillage of Abyssinia."

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MUSSOLINI'S desperate straits and his absolute need for plunder, at whatever cost, is iue to the undeniable economic and financial crisis of Italian Fascism. The financial crisis in Italy is worse than in any other capitalist country in the world.

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DURING the past fiscal year, the Italian government had a deficit of 4,000,000,000 lire. Wages and salaries were cut, but army, navy and air expenditures were increased.

"How this deficit will be met," wrote the Herald Tribune Rome correspondent at the time the financial report was made, "remains a mystery." Mussolini's army is now attempting to solve that mystery by an imperialist gangster raid on the wealth of Ethiopia, at the cost of slaughtering tens of thousands of Negro people.

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THE Kuomintang butchers in the province of Kweichow are just as much afraid of their own troops as they are of the Red Army which is advancing on the capital of Kweiyang. With only 20 more miles to go, the Red Army is certain to take the city, as the local garrison has openly declared it will not fight against the Red Army, unless it gets its back pay. Even if these enthusiastic defender mercenaries do get their money, they are not apt to risk their skin too dangerously against an army of workers and peasants they don't seem to have much interest in fighting.